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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

U.S., USSR Arms Limitation Delegations Meet 21 Oct AA 1
Vashedchenko Questions Sincerity on SALT II Issue AA 1
Vladimirov Urges Progress on Nuclear Test Ban Agreement AA 2
Bulgarian Delegate Complains About West's MBFR Stance AA 3
[Melnikov in PRAVDA 17 Oct]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Karmal Visit, Party Stands on SALT II CC 1
[Korionov, 19 Oct]
International Cooperative Alliance Holds 27th Congress CC 5
Kiselev Talks With Delegates [IZVESTIYA 10 Oct] CC 5
Brezhnev Greetings [PRAVDA 14 Oct] CC 5
Congress Resolution CC 6
Leaders Comments CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Kondrashov Outlines Picture of Election Campaign A 1
[IZVESTIYA 17 Oct]
IZVESTIYA Views Manufacture of USSR 'Military Threat' in U.S. A 1
[Soldatov, 16 Oct]

CHINA

Kornilov Scores XINHUA Propaganda on Afghanistan B 1
Goncharov: Mao's Heirs 'Obedient Servitors' of U.S. B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Pilipenko Sees 'Hope' for Korean Dialogue Despite Setback C 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 10 Oct]
Japan's Anti-Soviet Campaigns Decried, USSR Stance Defended C 3
[Smolenskiy in IZVESTIYA 14 Oct]
Rejection of USSR-Japan Declaration May Have 'Adverse' Effect C 6
[Bandura in IZVESTIYA 18 Oct]

SOUTH ASIA

Further Reportage on Visit by Prime Minister Karmal D 1
PRAVDA on Friendship Meeting Address [18 Oct] D 1
PRAVDA on Joint Statement [20 Oct] D 2
Kabul on Joint Statement D 3
Departure for Tbilisi D 3
Activities in Tbilisi D 3
Keshtmand Discusses Progress, Tasks Since April Revolution D 4
[IZVESTIYA 17 Oct]
Afghan Officials Cited on Economic Development in DRA D 6
[Mokrousov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Oct]

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Foreign Policy Remains Unchanged [Wojna in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 15 Oct] F 1
PAP Commentary on Western Media 'Interference' Cited F 2
Polish Friendship Delegation Visits Ryazan [TRUD 16 Oct] F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Vasilets Accuses U.S. of Broadening 'Geographical Sphere' of NATO [PRAVDA 15 Oct] G 1
French Press Cited on Economic Motive of Giscard PRC Trip [Kharlanov in PRAVDA 16 Oct] G 4
Norway's Evensen Cited on Nuclear-Free Scandinavia [PRAVDA 11 Oct] G 4
EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Reports on Cooperation Talks With Sweden [No 41] G 4
CPSU Greets Communist Party of Great Britain [PRAVDA 15 Oct] G 5
Portuguese Communist Delegation Visits 14-21 Oct G 6
Cruiser Passes Through Bosporus Into Black Sea [Ankara] G 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Routine Plenum of CPSU Central Committee Meets R 1
Gorbachev, Kiselev Promoted R 1
Brezhnev Address R 1
Speech Endorsement R 9
Gorbachev Background R 9
Supreme Soviet Presidium Session Held, Speakers Noted R 10
Supreme Soviet Session Opens 22 October R 10
Death of CPSU Member Georgiy Titov Announced R 11
Commentary Highlights Importance of Azerbaijani Language R 11
RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session Scheduled for 19 Nov R 12
Ivanov Appointed Kazakh Minister of Power R 12
Reportage Continues on Kapitonov, Kiselev Activities R 12
Tour of Factories, Farms [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 17 Oct] R 12
Minsk Tour [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 18 Oct] R 13
Tallinn Paper Announces Proceedings Against Young Rioters [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 14 Oct] R 13

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Gorbachev Attends Meeting on Food Industry T 1
Food Minister Comments on Production Expansion T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reports on October Harvest Progress T 2
Harvest Figure Breakdown [9 Oct] T 2
Fodder Procurement Report [10 Oct] T 3
Grain Harvest [11 Oct] T 4

Procurement Minister Writes on Livestock Problems T 5
[Zolotukhin in IZVESTIYA 12 Oct]
RSFSR Grain Harvest Reaches 93.4 Percent on 13 Oct T 5
[Nivin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Oct]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Academy of Sciences Symposium on Nationalities Opens U 1
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 9 Oct]

U.S., USSR ARMS LIMITATION DELEGATIONS MEET 21 OCT

LD211646 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 21 Oct, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe had a meeting here today.

VASHEDCHENKO QUESTIONS SINCERITY ON SALT II ISSUE

LD211248 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 21 Oct 80

["SALT II and U.S. Election Campaign"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

The highest-ranking members of the Washington administration have recently made statements concerning the SALT II treaty. President Carter told the ASSOCIATED PRESS in an interview on Sunday that the treaty was in the best interests of the United States and that he would pursue with the utmost vigour its ratification.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, speaking late last week in the National Democratic Women's Club in Washington, said that he had arrived at the clear and firm conclusion that the ratification of the treaty in its present form was fully in line with the interests of his country and that it should be ratified as soon as possible. Defense Secretary Harold Brown made a similar statement the other day.

When one considers these statement, the following question arises: How sincere are they and do they mean a change in the position of the present Carter Administration?

It is well known that, seeking to aggravate the international situation and stepping up military preparations, official Washington authorities have departed from the fundamental principles earlier agreed by the USSR and the U.S. This is the main reason for the fact that the SALT II treaty signed as far back ago as in June 1979, has not been ratified yet.

Many observers believe that the Carter administration's recent interest in SALT II was dictated by considerations relating to the election campaign because the Democrats cannot ignore the support of more than 60 per cent of the Americans for the treaty, according to public opinion polls.

There is an opinion that by making statements in favour of the ratification of SALT II the Carter administration wants to play up to the public opinion, gain more votes and simultaneously deal a blow to the Republican candidate Reagan who said he would draw SALT II from the Senate if he won the election.

It is not only the United States and the Soviet Union but also all other nations that are interested in SALT II because it limits the nuclear arms race and creates favourable opportunities for new steps in this direction. It is quite clear in this context that such an important issue as SALT II cannot and must not be an object of political speculations and preelection manoeuvres. A serious and responsible approach to the Vienna-signed document obliges statesmen to do their utmost to limit the arms race. This is how they should consider the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

It is imperative in the current situation that the United States should return, before it is too late, to the path of international detente and interaction in the solution of pressing problems, primarily those designed to put an end to the arms race, proceeding from principle of parity and equal security.

VLADIMIROV URGES PROGRESS ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN AGREEMENT

LD210628 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 20 Oct 80

["For Complete and General Ban on Nuclear Weapon Tests"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Vladimirov writes: Talks have been resumed between the USSR, the USA and Britain to draft an agreement on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests.

An end to arms race largely depends on the resolution of this major issue. An agreement reached in this field would put an end to the qualitative perfection of nuclear weapons, prevent the creation of its new types.

In conditions of the complicated international situation, the USSR persistently calls for the resolution of disputable issues at the negotiating table. Such a call has been made once again from the rostrum of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly in the Soviet Union's memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security".

In the above-said document the USSR deemed it necessary to recall among the proposals put forward by it and the other socialist countries in the nuclear field about such an important initiative as complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. The conclusion of a treaty to this effect, the memorandum points out, would mean that no state would ever conduct a single test blast of nuclear weapons and consequently no type of nuclear weapons could be perfected or created anew.

It is the more necessary to do so as in connection with the rapid development of nuclear power engineering and the use of atomic energy, technical possibilities are broadening for the creation of new types of weapons, and the number of its potential holders increases. It is sufficient to recall that while in 1977 more than 200 nuclear reactors were in operation all over the world. According to forecasts of experts their number in 1980 will be nearly 200 in the countries which do not have nuclear weapons, alone. At present more than 50 countries having nuclear reactors can start the production of combat radioactive substances.

In the middle of the seventies certain progress has become manifest in the resolution of the question of a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. Tripartite talks have opened between the USSR, the USA and Britain at Geneva.

The Soviet side has made a number of constructive proposals for the speediest conclusion of an agreement. Accord has been reached as regards the checkup on a voluntary basis and imposition of a moratorium on peaceful nuclear blasts.

The Soviet Union has also agreed that the treaty should come into force, even if originally not all the five nuclear powers participate in it, but only three of them--the USSR, the USA and Britain. In this case, naturally, the treaty would be in effect over a limited time and after the other nuclear powers acceded to it, it would become permanent.

But the USA and Britain are clearly leading things now to a protraction of the talks by creating artificial complications and going back in a number of cases on the proposals which were once made by their own selves. This is the main cause of the fact that the talks, which were started more than two years ago, have not yet been successfully completed.

Their further blocking will inevitably open the way for an accelerated development and production of new even more destructive types of death-carrying weapons.

The peoples of the world have every right to expect that the Western participants in the talks will display appropriate responsibility in the resumed further examination of this urgent issue. It shall not be forgotten that it makes a very important aspect of the whole long-ripe problem of ending arms race and of disarmament, of the problem of preventing war.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE COMPLAINS ABOUT WEST'S MBFR STANCE

LD201519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Report by correspondent I. Melnikov: "The West's Fault"]

[Text] Vienna, 16 Oct--The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been going on for 7 years now. Western representatives are still delaying the day of the long-awaited breakthrough by demanding more and more unilateral concessions by their partners in Vienna.

At today's plenary session Bulgarian delegation head Lyubomir Shopov criticized Western participants' attempts to play down the significance of the socialist states' recent initiative. Last week representatives of the NATO side maintained that the East is allegedly endeavoring to reduce the size of its first-stage reductions.

What do these statements actually mean? First, the West is simply trying to discount a major act by the Soviet Union, namely the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a considerable quantity of other military equipment from central Europe. Second, within the context of an initial agreement the USSR is prepared to cut its forces by a further 20,000 in response to the withdrawal of 13,000 American servicemen. Thus, the reduction of Soviet forces would effectively be 40,000 men, which is 10,000 more than envisaged by the socialist countries' June (1978) proposal and the NATO countries' December (1979) proposals.

The West's desire to avoid responding to the socialist countries' proposals on the mechanism for maintaining equal collective levels for both alliances was seen by the Bulgarian delegation head as further confirmation of the NATO side's intention to break the real link between the reduction stages. He also criticized the Western participants' stance on the armaments reduction question. Their renunciation of their own previous proposals in this sphere reflects a NATO change of course in the direction of building up military potential.

PRAVDA REVIEWS KARMAL VISIT, PARTY STANDS ON SALT II

LD221001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov, "International Review"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution resound across the world. Millions of working people heed the words of the Leninist party in which they justly see the mind, honor and conscience of our epoch. Lenin's party's fervent appeal to the peoples of the world to unite in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and decisively rebuff the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, hegemonism, militarism and revanchism correspond to mankind's vital interests. It is natural that the appeal receives the support of all who are indeed striving for peace, freedom and progress.

Under the Banner of Internationalism

Even before the October victory, V.I. Lenin pointed out: "Putting an end to wars, peace between peoples, an end to pillage and coercion--these are our idea...." With the transformation of the USSR into the greatest socialist state and with the formation and strengthening of the socialist community, the communists potential for embodying this humane ideal in life has increased to a huge degree. While the world is continuing to interpret the results of the recent visits to the Soviet Union by lofty guests from India and Syria, the doors of our Soviet home have been hospitably opened wide to another long awaited friend--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

The 1978 national democratic revolution abruptly changed centuries of Afghan history. Under present conditions, the traditional good relations between our countries have acquired a qualitatively different character. This no longer entails simply good neighborliness but a profound, sincere and firm friendship imbued with a spirit of comradeliness, revolutionary solidarity and comprehensive cooperation. Comrade Babrak Karmal's visit to the USSR is new and graphic evidence of this. The Soviet-Afghan talks held in the Kremlin demonstrated a full unity of views and mutual understanding on all the issues discussed.

The Afghan revolution is experiencing a difficult period. It has to deal with extensive and thoroughly organized provocative actions from the forces of imperialism and hegemonism pursuing the aim of canceling out the Afghan people's revolutionary gains. But the trials have not broken the patriots. Although intervention against the DRA, interference by foreign forces and opposition by internal counterrevolution all still take place, the situation in Afghanistan is returning to normal and life is gradually settling down. Time is working for the new, revolutionary Afghanistan.

"It is high time that those encroaching on the DRA realize," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his Kremlin speech on 16 October, "that their adventurist plans are doomed to fail. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. The support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and the whole world's progressive forces are on the side of the Afghan people and their government.

"We will resolutely guard the interests of both our states' security and will perform our internationalist duty to the Afghan people and their government, headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, in full accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter."

The USSR's firm internationalist stance gives strength and confidence to the Afghan people defending their just cause. "The Soviet Union's Leninist policy toward Afghanistan," Comrade B. Karmal said, "is a remarkable and lofty example of proletarian internationalism in action and a vivid model of fraternal aid to our people, who have chosen the path of revolution, the path of deliverance from backwardness, the path of progress."

International reaction has linked far-reaching calculations with the so-called "Afghan question." While slandering the Afghan revolution and the Soviet Union, it has calculated on acquiring new opportunities for maintaining and aggravating international tension and for new militarist preparations. This attempt is failing. But the situation in this region of the world has still not returned to normal, and normalization is essential. The sooner the organizers of and participants in the undeclared war against the DRA, including the Pakistani authorities, realize the futility of the attempts to dictate to the Afghan people what government they should have and what path of development they should choose, the quicker that region will achieve tranquility.

The Soviet Union supports the deepening and broadening of the relaxation of tension and advocates that it be extended to Asia, the world's most populous continent. Soviet people believe that the DRA will make its worthy contribution to achieving these aims.

The strength of the fraternal cohesion of states building a new life, their mutual support and the strength of internationalist solidarity--these are the great gains of the era opened by October. And the peoples are fully resolved to protect and multiply these priceless gains.

A Risky Game

How far will Washington take matters? Millions of people are now asking this quesiton with increasing persistance. The stream of demogagic talk about peace pouring from the U.S. capital in the expectation of impressing the electors cannot disguise the obvious fact that the U.S. ruling circles are proceeding stubbornly to whip up international tension more and more and to crank up the arms race. That course has become all the more dangerous since the Beijing leadership appeared in the same camp with imperialism.

Some foreign commentators assert that this is because of the U.S. election struggle, during which both bourgeois parties' candidates strive to take an increasingly rigid stance in the expectation of winning for themselves the votes of electors frightened by provocative wailing about the "Soviet threat." The theory is being put forward that everything will "return to normal" after the election. Unfortunately there is to date no basis for such theories.

Of course, the election campaign gives a definite opportunity to form an impression of the foreign policy platform of the bourgeois parties' candidates. However, even with the most thorough examination is proves difficult to discern the essential differences between these platforms. It was not without reason that G. Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, observed: "Quite cold-bloodedly, Reagan and Carter are competing between themselves in an effort to excel each other in promising to spend more on war if elected president. Both want to play war games with people's lives and juggle with their insane policy of 'military supremacy.'"

This stance is actually irrational. It was none other than U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, speaking recently at Notre Dame University (Indiana) who admitted:
[paragraph continues]

"We must not create the impression that we will be able to regain the military supremacy which we once had over the Soviet Union. That supremacy may sound alluring. But the Soviet Union will not permit us to guarantee ourselves such a position...."

But the White House, alas, is not heeding these displays of commonsense. The Democrats' program is one of arms race and the pursuit of the specter of supremacy, although this is sometimes denied. The Republican election platform makes a direct demand for "the achievements of overall military and technological supremacy over the Soviet Union" and for "no agreements to be signed on arms control"--this primarily concerns the SALT II treaty.

Of course, the Democratic Party leadership has been forced to take account of American people's sentiments--60 percent support the SALT II treaty, according to a NEWSWEEK survey. Therefore the present administration from time to time poses as a "supporter" of the treaty. But everyone knows anyway that it was precisely this administration which shelved ratification of SALT II and increased military appropriations to an unprecedented level. And this is no mere chance. As the Washington POST notes, "the people who sought a delay in ratification in order to enlist support for a more decisive arms buildup have already achieved their main aims." This Washington course is without doubt a departure from earlier agreed fundamental principles of Soviet-American relations.

At the end of last week a meeting of USSR and U.S. representatives began in Geneva. The aim of the meeting is practical discussion of questions relating to talks on nuclear arms limitation. It is a question of the USSR proposals to discuss the problem of medium-range nuclear arms limitation in Europe at the same time as and in organic connection with U.S. forward basing facilities. In this connection the press in the United States and other Western countries has written a lot about how the Geneva discussion will be a difficult affair. Of course, this may be the case if the U.S. representative, instead of proceeding from the approximate balance of forces recognized by both sides, attempt to upset this balance, counting on gaining unilateral military advantages. In particular we must not pass over the significant statement by U.S. correspondent J. Kraft that "because of election considerations, Washington wishes to create the semblance that U.S.-Soviet relations are following a positive trend." But the peoples do not need any "semblance." The interests of peace demand a serious approach to the Geneva dialogue.

The situation calls imperatively for the United States to return to a realistic policy and to renew constructive cooperation with the USSR in tackling acute international problems, primarily questions concerning arms limitation and reduction. Only such a course can get the United States out of the deadlock resulting from its notorious "position of strength" policy.

To foil the aggressive forces' plans, to protect peace, to halt the arms race and defend detente--this is the historic task today of all who cherish peace in the world.

In the Throes of the Struggle

Nowadays, wherever there are fierce battles raging against imperialist reaction, the communists take the lead among the masses of workers and working people in nonsocialist countries. With the ardor and persistence characteristic of Marxist-Leninists they defend the peoples' democratic rights and working people's living standard under conditions of economic recession and inflation and they expose the policy of monopolies which are imposing on laboring people an intolerable arms burden.

A meeting of European capitalist countries communist and workers parties' representatives has been held in the Belgian capital. Members of leading organs of 21 fraternal parties and communist experts concerned with economic and social problems discussed questions connected with the economic crisis and with capitalist integration and the struggle of West European workers and democratic forces.

After analyzing the situation which is taking shape and exchanging experience of the struggle which the communists are waging to protect working people's interests, the meeting participants stated: The arms race and the implementation of NATO's long-term military program, primarily the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, not only increase the threat of a new war but also promote a further deepening of the economic crisis in West European countries. Maintaining and consolidating detente, putting an end to the arms race and reaching agreements on reducing all types of arms--in the opinion of communists--not only accord with the vital interests of the working class and working people of capitalist countries but are also a necessary condition for solving the problems which affect the peoples of developing countries.

The participants in the Brussels meeting came to the conclusion that their work had been fruitful, that it demonstrated the usefulness of exchanges of experience and once more confirmed the need to unite efforts in the common struggle for working people's rights.

The focus of attention for communists is to mobilize the people's masses in resolutely rebuffing attempts by U.S. and NATO aggressive circles to foist on mankind a new and extremely dangerous twist in the arms race. "Should we continue to spend huge sums of money on the forces of death," Comrade G. Marchais said in a recent speech, "or should we after all invest these funds in the service of life? We communists come out in favor of life and will always do so." G. Marchais noted the special importance of the disarmament action week being held this month in accordance with a UN decision. The importance of this stems from the fact that the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe reflects the aggressive bloc's unrestrained desire to escalate the arms race on the European Continent. The fact that it will be held not long before the planned opening of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 all-European conference member states also lends importance to the action week. All genuine detente supporters are striving to make the Madrid meeting businesslike and constructive.

The German Communist Party (DKP), in a situation where rightwing forces suffered a defeat in the recent Bundestag election, are focusing the attention of DKP members on the need to further unite communists' ranks, to carry out active work among the masses and to cooperate with the country's progressive and democratic organizations in the struggle against big capital and against the production and the deployment on West German territory of new U.S. nuclear missiles.

At the meeting earlier this month of delegations of the Greek Communist Party and the Turkish Communist Party, the proposals on peace and disarmament expressed variously at the Paris meeting of European communist parties, at the conference of Warsaw Pact member states and at the people's world peace parliament in Sofia were approved and given support. The Greek and the Turkish communist parties noted the serious danger to peace throughout the world posed by the aggressive U.S. strategy and the threat of armed U.S. interference in the Near East. Both parties expressed serious concern in connection with the military conflict between Iraq and Iran and appealed to them for a rapid end to the war.

For almost 63 years now the banner of October has been unfurled above the world. Millions more people are constantly gathering today beneath this banner, filled with determination to ensure lasting peace and progress for mankind. The peoples' strengthening will is a guarantee that, despite desperate resistance by imperialist reaction, this historic task will be resolved.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE HOLDS 27TH CONGRESS

Kiselev Talks With Delegates

LD141029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--On 9 October T. Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received R. Kedinee, president of the International Cooperative Alliance [ICA], and ICA Director S. Saxena, who are in the Soviet Union in connection with the 27th ICA Congress, which is opening in Moscow. A.A. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Tsentrosoyuz Board and vice president of the ICA, participated in the talks, which were held in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Greetings

LD161615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 1

[L.I. Brezhnev message: "To the Participants in the 27th Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance]

[Text] I wholeheartedly greet the delegates and guests of the 27th congress of the International Cooperative Alliance who have gathered in Moscow to discuss urgent problems of the development of the cooperative movement and cooperation.

The cooperative movement in our country has scored great successes. Guided by the teaching of the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the entire people render cooperation, all possible help and support and foster the development and strengthening of its social and economic activity. It is a component part of the economic and political system of Soviet society, which provides all the conditions for the harmonious development of the personality and the growth of popular well-being.

The international cooperative movement, which numbers hundreds of millions of people, is today an influential public and socioeconomic force. It makes no small contribution to the struggle for the democratization of international relations, for freeing them from inequality and political and economic diktat.

Now that the reactionary forces of imperialism are striving to thrust mankind back to cold war times, are stoking up military psychosis and boosting the arms race, the further activation of the efforts of all peace-loving forces is needed, including those of the international cooperative movement, in the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament.

Cooperative movement members can do much to accomplish this important and urgent task.

I wish the congress participants fruitful work and fresh success in the attainment of the aims which face the international cooperative alliance: to serve the cause of enhancing the economic and sociocultural well-being of working people of all countries and the development of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance among them, in the name of social progress, democracy and peace.

Congress Resolution

LD170024 Moscow TASS in English 0010 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS--The 27th congress of the International Cooperative Alliance has closed here. In the course of four days, nearly a thousand delegates and observers from cooperative organisations of the countries, which are not ICA members, as well as representatives of a number of international organisations, discussed topical issues pertaining to the development of the cooperative movement in the world. They examined, in particular, the results of ICA activity over a four-year period and implementation of the programme "Decade of Cooperative Movement" (1971-1980), which provides for measures for promoting the cooperative movement in the developing countries. The participants in the congress held a discussion on prospects and ways of the development of cooperatives up to the year of 2000. All the speakers at the congress unanimously declared for strengthening the unity of the international cooperative movement. The participants in the ICA congress unanimously adopted a resolution on peace, in which they delcared on behalf of the 350 million members of the cooperative movement in 66 countries that "peaceful coexistence is indispensable for ensuring economic and social progress on the scale of the world." On the proposal of cooperative organisations of some countries a number of resolutions have been approved, including a call for an increase in economic aid to Vietnam and Kampuchea, in defence of the rights of the consumers and others. The congress endorsed the changes in the rules of the organisation proposed by the ICA Central Committee and elected the leading bodies. Roger Kerinec (France) has been again elected as ICA president, and Aleksey Smirnov (USSR) and Peder Soiland (Norway) were elected as vice-presidents. The next ICA congress, which is held once in four years, has been scheduled to be held in Hamburg (FRG).

Leaders Comments

LD130856 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS--"The growing prestige and influence of the International Cooperative Alliance are attributed to its consistent, vigorous course, aimed at defending the vital interests of the working people, all-round development of cooperation between peoples", a PRAVDA correspondent has been told by Aleksey Smirnov, vice president of the International Cooperative Societies. In an interview on the occasion of the 27th congress of the International Cooperative Alliance due to open today Aleksey Smirnov pointed out that "more active participation in the common struggle of all progressive forces for a durable, fair and democratic peace is among the most important aims of the International Cooperative Alliance. The cooperative societies therefore resolutely denounce the pernicious arms race which entails huge material hardships and privations for the people, which spurs mankind to a thermonuclear conflict.

"We treat with understanding and sympathy the desire of the developing countries to put an end to the legacy of colonialism, to do away with economic backwardness", said the vice-president of the International Cooperative Alliance. "It is indicative that exactly the USSR actively participated in elaboration of fundamentally new political approaches to solution of these pressing problems, supported the progressive provisions and the anti-imperialist direction of the U.N. 'Charter of Economic Rights and Obligations of States' and 'Declaration on Establishing New International Economic Order'."

At a press conference held on the occasion the day before President of the International Cooperative Alliance Roger Kerinec pointed out that the International Cooperative Alliance is a really internationalist organisation which represents all types of cooperative organisations of five continents. Functioning within the organisation are a whole number of specialised committees which now play a great role in international economic relations, putting into life the aspirations of their members. The congress faces two objectives: a report on activities in the past period and prospects for the future.

KONDRASHOV OUTLINES PICTURE OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD210705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kondrashov "Political Observer's Notes": "Results Before the Finish"]

[Text] Several times while working as IZVESTIYA correspondent in the United States, I watched presidential election campaigns. As a man with some experience I can confirm what everyone knows, but by no means everyone has actually felt: It is a political spectacle, lasting about a year, which you get pretty tired of but nonetheless cannot tear yourself away from, if only because what is being decided is the question of power in the biggest capitalist country.

Less than 3 weeks are now left before the finish of the current show. This time I have been watching it from afar (except for a fortnight in New York and Washington during August). The position of observer from afar has both advantages and disadvantages. You cannot keep your finger on the racing pulse of the election showdown, and you don't catch the fever of the opinion polls that put first one candidate, then the other in the lead; on the other hand you are not hypnotized by the sheer quantity that you see in person (and on your TV screen) and you perceive not details that distract you from the essence, but the broad outlines of the picture. I am going to try to touch on some of those outlines in these notes.

Americans are given the idea that in heaven no one ranks above God and on earth, especially in the nuclear age, no one ranks above the American president. This article of faith is absorbed from infancy, together with the milk in polythene bottles that replaces mother's milk for the American. Indeed, it is just as synthetic and agreeable as that milk. True, the more an American expects from his president, the more severely disappointed with him he will be and the more often he will rail at him--without forgetting, however, to place him first on the list of people he most worships. But even that is not all so far as contradictory attitudes toward the White House are concerned. About half the Americans of voting age take no part in the presidential elections, displaying, at the very least, indifference toward their earthly God, while about half of the rest vote in the elections not so much for one of the two candidates on offer (the Democrat or the Republican) as against the other, choosing the lesser evil. Finally, here is yet another facet of this multifaceted paradox: The Oval Office in the White House is the target of a deadly serious, fierce struggle, both overt and covert, between various groupings of ruling America, but the participants in that struggle catch votes by extremely unserious--indeed, virtually frivolous--methods.

So now the two main participants in the election campaign--the Democrat Jimmy Carter and the Republican Ronald Reagan--are, of course, equipped with their parties' platforms and with "dummy" speeches for every eventuality and are surrounded by dozens of close advisers and hundreds of people prepared to serve and dance attendance. But the nearer 4 November, election day, gets, the further the programs and policies recede into the background and the more everything is reduced to the candidate's "image." Above all, his television image. Television stands still higher than the president in the hierarchy of American values, because nowadays no one can reach the White House without undergoing test by television and passing the examination for telegenic appeal. Purely practical, purely rational experts on Carter's side and on Reagan's are resolving what is a mystical tasks: How to succeed in their "image building" activities [zanyatiya "imidzhinizmom"], how best to manipulate the candidate's television image, how to make their own candidate more attractive and the other one repellent. The best brains are struggling with this task. More money is lavished on political advertising on television during the final stage of the campaign than on anything else--$15 million by each side. Ronald Reagon, the former movie actor, is better in front of the television cameras and his opponent, who did not pass through the Hollywood school, is snashing his teeth in annoyance. [paragraph continues]

Wherever the campaign is reduced to personalities, to "images," everyone makes personal remarks increasingly often. The press is writing of a "dirty" campaign. Here is a verbal picture from a Washington POST editorial which conveys the flavor of recent weeks: "The President is indulging in name-calling on all sides, brazenly tailoring his own record and displaying a frightening lack of magnanimity, nobility and sense of proportion. Of course, this does not mean that the other candidates are only throwing baskets of flowers to one another. Their election campaigns are of course also full of all kinds of lies and attempts to obscure the issues and distort the truth...."

In American commentators' opinion, Carter has overdone his personal attacks on Reagan and thereby worsened his "image" among voters. Polls immediately recorded that he was lagging. In order to catch Reagan, he is now appearing on television more often and promising not to get personal. The latest polls indicate that the gap between the two main candidates is dwindling to nothing, and that support for Anderson, the independent, has decreased still more.

So the emphasis is on appearances, and appearances are deceptive. If you add to this the traditional American contempt for political platforms, the result is that pretty often a pig in a poke is voted into the White House. The protracted political uncertainty stemming from the world's most protracted election campaigns disposes people to anticipate the clarity that, so the argument runs, election day will bring. But don't expect clarity even after that day. Only the president's name will be clear, not necessarily his policy. The policy will by no means be produced from the poke immediately. That is a forecast that can be made right now without any great risk, summing up the preliminary results, as it were, even before the election itself.

I have briefly touched on the specific techniques--or technotronics, as they are called in America--of the election campaign. They still astonish even the Americans themselves, although they have long been the norm. But ultimately that is Americans' affair. Our primary interest in the election campaign in the power across the ocean is the side it turns toward international policy. Here too it is worth dwelling on another feature, on another result that is clear even before election day--the excessive length of the election campaign. In their conscious or unconscious imperial thinking many American politicians believe that the world can--moreover, must--wait for America to choose its president and must adapt itself to this intermediate stage. But from the world's viewpoint, this year-long American political spectacle looks like a real international anomaly that seriously unsettles and distorts international life.

During this period both the people who want to stay in the White House and those who would like to oust them view all international events through the prism of election considerations--which are often demagogic. This time the examples began back last fall, when the White House, starting to display "firmness" and "toughness," whipped up--to its own discomfiture--the affair of the "Soviet troops" in Cuba. In the early stages of the election campaign President Carter used the affair of the American hostages in Tehran as a ploy against Senator Kennedy. Each of the rivals has continued to turn this long business to his own advantage, and it might be supposed that the lot of the hostages could have been different if calm and caution had from the outset prevailed in Washington over the considerations of political football.

And what about Washington's nervy reaction to Afghanistan?! And the ridiculous boycott of the Moscow Olympics?! And the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, which hit the farmers of the American Middle West and have now been practically disavowed by the American Senate?! [paragraph continues]

All this and much else besides carries a thick layer of American election year, when even adventurist shows of "firmness" are better justified in the eyes of the appropriately indoctrinated American than a policy that Ronald Reagan, the main opponent, who is attacking Jimmy Carter from the right, can portray as "soft." The well-known current strain in America's relations with its main allies in West Europe is explained, in particular, by the fact that they have refused to succumb to American election psychosis, to adjust their policy to it and to sacrifice European detente to it.

Naturally, American lives according to its own laws. It is understandable that, from Americans' viewpoint, their country is the center of the universe. But can it be regarded as natural and understandable when a long intra-American spectacle turns into a kind of anomaly in international life? Is this luxury on which ruling America insists permissible from the international community's viewpoint? In this sense also America's universal aspirations look like a harmful anachronism--increasingly so as elements of interdependence increases in international life and America's place and role go into relative decline. So even the American allies, who do not in principle question their senior partner's leadership and special rights, grumble that they are looked down on across the ocean.

Yet another result can be predicted in advance, without waiting for election day or entertaining illusions. Whoever wins on 4 November, America under a new president or the old one will increase its military spending, build up its military muscles and presumably flex them first in one region of the world, then another. Evidence of this prospect is provided by the behavior of both main candidates. Each of them, as he feverishly crosses the country from end to end, contends at every stop, large and small, that his party is more concerned than the opponent's party to increase American military might. Each of them swears that he will serve the god of militarism more jealously than the other and will place upon the altar of war preparation the astronomical sum of a trillion dollars, at the very least, over the next 5 years.

But it is not just a matter of the personalities of Carter or Reagan. Perhaps they would not be such zealous sowers of militarism if they knew that their seeds were falling on stony ground. But the public soil, alas, is well cultivated, since for several years now a process of interaction has been intensively and pretty successfully under way, a process whereby it is precisely the militarists, the masters and servants of the "military-industrial complex" who mold public feeling by making reference to the "Soviet threat" and then use that feeling as a springboard in their calls for still great bellicosity.

Carter has pandered to the shift to the right by engaging in that American bandwagon--jumping that is called political pragmatism or, less flatteringly, politicking. The shift to the right facilitated Reagan's nomination as the Republican candidate. Guessing just how hard it is for him to outdo Reagan when it comes to conservatism, Carter has of late half-tried to attack his opponent as a dangerous "man of war" and to portray the choice facing Americans on 4 October as a choice between war and peace. But this tactic has clearly not worked sufficiently well. And no wonder. Voters can see that both are moving along the same road, the difference being that one is promising greater speed than the other. Take their attitudes to the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. The American President is now presenting himself as the defender of that document, which is of the greatest importance for the present and future relations between the two nuclear missile powers. Carter and other representatives of his administration are now attacking Reagan, who is threatening--if elected--to ostentatiously abandon the treaty. And leading bourgeois newspapers are featuring editorials explaining to the Republican candidate the importance of the treaty and the dangerous naivete of counting on the arms race. All that is true. But it is reasonable to ask just where the Democratic candidate was before, when he abandoned to the mercy of fate the process of the ratification of the treaty in the American Senate, and then froze the process altogether?!

The election campaign confirms that a momentum of bellicosity that it is hard to overcome and reverse has been created in America. This momentum is also making itself powerfully felt in Congress. "Those who are investing money in producing weapons and calculating the future profits or losses are certainly not proceeding from the identity of the possible president," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, remarking that in its present mood Congress, if necessary, would not hold the White House back, but would incite it to still greater "defense" spending.

What is the explanation of this powerful wave of militarism that--at the present moment--has covered and buried those who realize what dangers this may bring both for the American people and for the prospects of world peace? There are many explanations, but the most general and probably the main one is this. Under pressure from objective reality, which cannot be abolished, America has lost military superiority over the Soviet Union. But the new reality does not automatically abolish the old consciousness. Consciousness is lagging behind life, and many people in America have never given up the memory of military superiority and the dream of regaining it. They are trying with all their might to adapt [poktyanut] the new international life to their lagging chauvinist consciousness and imperial thinking. The question now is how long it will take people across the ocean to see for themselves that no good will come of this attempt.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS MANUFACTURE OF USSR 'MILITARY THREAT' IN U.S.

LD200903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Dangerous Stories: Why Fabrications About the 'Soviet Threat' Are Disseminated in the United States"]

[Text] New York--Statements about the "Soviet military threat" can be heard almost daily in the United States. They have become an obligatory appurteneance of the American political kitchen.

One of the latest "shots" in this propaganda campaign came from a group of retired American generals and admirals. In an open letter received by practically all the mass news media they "warn" the public of "the serious consequences of the current weakening of America's military strength." "The United States," the letter reads, "is now threatened by the greatest danger since Pearl Harbor." Of course, this danger stems from the Soviet Union, so the generals would have us believe.

It is no accident that the retired generals and admirals, many of whom now hold important posts in corporations, have decided to inform the public of their views just now. Their letter is rather a preplanned act of support for those American circles which are using the election campaign to fan chauvinist sentiments in the country. Rightwing forces are demanding that every candidate for congress and for local organs of power display "100-percent patriotism" and promise to "outdo the Russians."

The presidential candidates are also competing in this field. R. Reagan maintains that his rival has "allowed the Russians to overtake the United States in terms of military strength." Carter, on the other hand, would have people believe that the "weakening" of American military strength occurred under Republican administrations, whereas he increased appropriations for military needs and approved new rearmament programs. Both contenders devote much attention to the "Soviet threat" and promise to "counteract" it.

All these statements are covered by the mass news media and undoubtedly have a considerable influence on Americans' frame of mind. According to a recent investigation, 52-55 percent of Americans form their views on the basis of television broadcasts. [paragraph continues]

And television is particularly generous in providing its listeners with anti-Soviet stories. But when the predictions do not come true, as was the case, for example, with the "inevitable Russian tank invasion" of West Europe, the "inevitable Soviet ultimatum to the free world" and the "preventive nuclear strike on China," they simply forget about them and pass on to new fabrications.

Politicians and the mass media deliberately ignore facts which contradict anti-Soviet fabrications. They do not say, for example, that there now exists approximate equality between the military strengths of the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. However, this conclusion was confirmed last year by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown in his department's annual report. The majority of the American public does not know that the Soviet Union has repeatedly urged the United States and its allies to conclude an agreement renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons against each other and that Washington stubbornly refuses to adopt such a commitment.

Why has the dissemination of anti-Soviet stories been stepped up particularly of late? Whom does it benefit?

It is not so hard to imagine what retired generals and admirals dream about. Their views were shaped at a time when the United States could interfere openly in other countries' internal affairs, as was once the case in Korea and the Dominican Republic. The loss of this possibility as a result of the change in the correlation of forces in the world arena makes the retired officers nostalgic for the old days and hostile toward the forces of socialism and our country.

The anti-Soviet thought stereotype, created long ago and intensively maintained in the United States, also makes itself known. "Certainly as to the existence of the Soviet military threat has penetrated deep into the consciousness of the U.S. public and official circles," the American scientist Fred Neal writes. "This opinion is created under the influence of public statements, newspaper and magazine articles, radio and television programs, theater productions and so forth. We breathe this air."

Hope arose in the early seventies that Americans would have an opportunity to breathe a different air. But as the relaxation of tension deepened, opposition to it also grew on the part of rightwing circles. The propaganda campaign to frighten Americans with the "Soviet threat" also continued. The stereotype which Washington created as a means of manipulating public opinion could not fail to influence politicians themselves.

The matter frequently becomes ridiculous. President Carter was recently presented with a report on the teaching of a number of subjects in Soviet schools. It turns out that the accepted method of teaching in the USSR also poses a "threat to Washington." "The recent Soviet mobilization in the sphere of education (this is how the author describes the restructuring of the teaching process in school--V.S.), although not as significant as the launch of the first satellite, represents a significant challenge to U.S. national security, a challenge more menacing than anything in the past and which is difficult to reply to." These conclusions by Izaak Wirszup, a lecturer at the University of Chicago, have been taken perfectly seriously not only in the Pentagon, which looks on all events in the Soviet Union from the viewpoint of possible confrontation, but also in the White House. The press reports that people here are very concerned about the "new Soviet challenge."

The intensification of the anti-Soviet campaign in the United States and the fanning of fears among the population have a number of causes. One of them is the sharp deterioration in the U.S. economic situation in recent years. Last April TIME magazine wrote that capitalism nowadays is being criticized as never before since the "Great Depression" of the thirties. [paragraph continues]

Insistent questions are heard from all sides: How successfully is capitalism functioning? Is this system capable of resolving the problems which have arisen? Can it be corrected, or is it doomed to total catastrophe?

Capitalism is, above all, the American reality. It is of this reality that the magazine chiefly speaks. America's ruling elite is seeking to divert the population's attention from the chronic U.S. difficulties--constant inflation, growing unemployment, the drop in real living standards. The classic method here is to create a picture of an external threat. And this threat can be used to cover up the sharp increase in spending for military purposes and the growth in the profits of the military-industrial complex.

Chiefly, however, the ballyhoo about the "external threat" is designed to serve as a cover for a sharp and dangerous shift which has recently become clearly apparent in American foreign policy. Having been convinced that the relaxation of tension contributes to social progress and will create favorable conditions for the national liberation movement, Washington decided to undermine the process of improving relations among countries with different social systems, notably Soviet-American relations. It once again gambled on force.

Hegemonism and the use of force in international relations are an old American tradition. Since World War II, American historians have calculated, the United States has interfered 215 times in other states' affairs and waged undeclared wars. The biggest of these adventures was the war in Vietnam. The current buildup of American military potential is the same "deterrent" policy as Washington has pursued since 1945.

The present administration speaks openly of its plans to ensure "access" to Near East oil "at all costs." New military bases in the Indian Ocean, the large U.S. naval formation permanently stationed there and the "Rapid Deployment Force" are to back up these intentions.

But Washington is most of all concerned about creating NATO's military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. A high-ranking Pentagon spokesman recently declared that this goal must be achieved by the mid-eighties. One of the elements of this plan is the deployment of approximately 600 medium-range American nuclear missiles in West Europe. The administration's latest and possibly most sinister step is Presidential Directive 59, which provides for the possibility of the United States making a first nuclear strike on military targets in the Soviet Union.

Imperialist circles have repeatedly covered up their expansionist designs with fabrications about the "Soviet military threat." According to the British historian Liddell Hart, Hitler bombarded his generals with reports that the Russians were preparing for an attack which had to be forestalled urgently. The entire groundlessness of fabrications about the "Soviet threat" is well known from history. The ignominious fate of those who fell for these fabrications and launched into adventures is well known. These lessons of history must not be forgotten.

KORNILOV SCORES XINHUA PROPAGANDA ON AFGHANISTAN

LD211358 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 20 Oct 80

["XINHUA on the Rampage"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Lies, slander and deliberate misinformation are the hallmarks of the propaganda ploys concocted and distributed by the Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. An added confirmation of this is the way this Beijing's spokesman has reacted to the results of the Soviet-Afghan negotiations in Moscow.

It is well-known and this is broadly pointed out by prominent political and public figures of different countries and international press--that during the Soviet-Afghan negotiations which proceeded in the spirit of cordiality and complete mutual understanding both sides convincingly demonstrated their will for peace and stability in Asia and beyond; the negotiation participants examined in detail the situation that has resulted around Afghanistan, have spoken out for the attainment of the political settlement to the situation around Afghanistan and specifically stressed that the way to such a settlement lies through an effective cessation of the outside aggression, the attainment of relevant agreements between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbours on the basis of the well-known proposals of the Afghan Government of May 14, 1980. The sides have also examined the main questions of the current international situation.

It would, however, be an exercise in futility to try to find in the XINHUA comment as such as a hint to the real contents of the negotiations. All this "opus", concocted in the slanderous spirit typical of the Beijing propaganda, is a blend of name-calling and absurd fabrications borrowed from the shabby arsenal of imperialist and reactionary propaganda. What we have here is malicious inventions about a "Soviet occupation of Afghanistan", provocative attempts to pass off the bandits and mercenaries as nothing short of "freedom fighters", trained on U.S. dollars and Chinese yuans and infiltrated into Afghanistan from outside, and instigations to "fight" against the lawful Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Why has the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY deemed it necessary to hide from the reader the subjects discussed during the Soviet-Afghan negotiations in Moscow? The answer is not difficult to find. It is an open secret that China, like the United States of America, is a sponsor of the undeclared war against the sovereign revolutionary Afghanistan.

[Moscow World Service in English at 0800 GMT on 21 October carries the Yuriy Kornilov commentary on XINHUA reportage and comment on Afghanistan which adds the following passage:

It is an open secret that, although the imperialists and reaction are not choosy about their moves in trying to reverse the developments in Afghanistan or their attempts to undermine the Afghan revolution by armed attacks and provocative propaganda campaigns, they are suffering one failure after another.

The Moscow talks provided added proof to the whole world of the fact that the Soviet Union is resolved to carry out its internationalist duty and help the revolutionary Afghan people defend their freedom and independence, while the Afghan people, on their part, relying on the assistance of their friends, are just as resolutely determined to continue to defend the gains of the April revolution. This evokes the wrath of rabid Beijing hegemonists. Reflecting the prevailing mood among Beijing's top leaders, the Chinese news agency is resorting to malicious slanders and ever taxing its ingenuity, clearly forgetting in the process that a lie, no matter how often repeated, never becomes a truth.

GONCHAROV: MAO'S HEIRS 'OBEDIENT SERVITORS' OF U.S.

LD212030 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 21 Oct 80

["Beijing: In the Name of Washington"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The recent agreement signed in the U.S. capital between the so-called Taiwan Coordination Council on the Affairs of North America and the American Institute on Taiwan in accordance with which these organizations, formally not embassies, but now becoming such, gave rise to wrath and indignation of the Chinese people. This is quite natural, for Washington thus showed that it did not abandon its "two China" policy and that the decision by the Americans not to recognize the Taiwan Government in the wake of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China was merely a manoeuvre and that Washington intends to continue to support the Chiang Kai-shek men.

The Chinese people's discontent with the U.S. policy compelled the Beijing leaders to make their own manoeuvre with a view to lulling the public of its country: Reports have appeared in the local newspapers saying that the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a "note of protest" to the U.S. ambassador in connection with the above-mentioned agreement.

Many facts show, however, that this is purely an ostentatious gesture and that the Beijing leaders have been so much drawn into the quagmire of "cooperation", or, to be more precise, dependence on American imperialism, that Washington is in no way scared by Beijing's "protests" and it will not abandon its support for the Chiang Kai-shek men.

All signs indicate that U.S. Taiwan-related actions, hostile in respect to the Chinese people, did not tell upon the practical policy of Beijing leaders, did not compel them to give up toadying to Washington.

To mention but one fact that when the Chinese press was vociferating about "Washington's shamelessness" and "violation by the United States of accords", they in Beijing were making a fuss over Washington administration officials on cultural questions, heads of the "Boeing" concern which manufactures military aircraft and other representatives of American monopolies and banks. Fully justified were predictions by American press bodies which forecast that if the PRC leaders resort to restricting relations with the United States in protest against the Washington administration's "two-China policy", this will concern only issues of minor importance.

Indeed, the only practical and concrete consequence of Beijing's official protest was the decision to abandon "twinning" of the cities of Guizhou and Los Angeles. Well, what a telling blow at Washington's policy. Speaking seriously, however, Beijing's stand means only one thing: Renunciation of the demand that Taiwan, the inalienable part of the Chinese territory, be liberated.

Beijing's dependence on and toadying to Washington in the sphere of international politics are continuing. Chinese politicians continue to oblige the White House leaders on all most important questions related to the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and other issues, including those which are directly linked with the national interests of the Chinese people and its security. Suffice it to recall military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo, strengthening of U.S. military positions in South Korea, etc. Calls are becoming ever rarer in Beijing for anti-imperialist struggle which were made time and again in the Chinese capital for appearance's sake. This comes as no surprise, this attests to the fact that Mao's heirs are more and more turning into obedient servitors of American imperialism.

PILIPENKO SEES 'HOPE' FOR KOREAN DIALOGUE DESPITE SETBACK

LD210843 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Special correspondent B. Pilipenko report under the rubric "From a Korean Notebook": "A Profound Parallel"]

[Text] Pyongyang-Ulaanbaatar--The land of morning freshness abounds in color even at summer's end. The bright-green carpets of rice, avenues of apple trees on terraced hillsides, the iridescent azure of rivers.... The eyes are dazzled by this splash of color wrapped in a transparent blue mist.

But to comprehend life on the peninsula you have to visit Panmunjom, a small Korean settlement on the 38th parallel. This is the demarcation line which not only splits Korea in two but also cuts to the quick. The father, against his will, lives in the South, the son in the North, with no news of one another for as long as 27 years.

And the split affects not just one family but tens of thousands! Correspondence is prohibited, as are telephone calls.

In ink faded long ago on the armistice agreement (it was signed in Panmunjom on 27 July 1953 after the war against the Americans and the forces of Syngman Rhee's puppet regime), but the demarcation line has not disappeared. In fact, new military installations appear there every year.

The Southern side is constructing solid obstacles and tunnels there, carried away by its own feverish propaganda! We are threatened by the North! Yet it is against the North that aggressive acts are constantly being perpetrated. According to the figures of competent DPRK organs, several thousand of these acts have been recorded on land, in the air and at sea.

Familiar tactics to whose hypocritical essence we will return later. Nine years ago the DPRK Government, prompted by humane motives, offered to begin talks with the Southern side on the peaceful unification of Korea. The dialogues are taking place in Panmunjom.

A little over a year ago I went to Panmunjom. About half way to the talks venue, at a border post, we saw a convoy of automobiles coming in the opposite direction. Korean People's Army Captain (Kim Kha-yen), who was accompanying us, made a gesture of annoyance with his hand: "Those are our guys coming back.... Theirs didn't show up." There had been no car accident, nor had a landslide prevented the South Korean delegation from getting through. Seoul is within spitting distance of Panmunjom--70 km on the freeway. So what was it? Disrespect? Not just that....

What will happen this time? Will they come? What will they talk about? Most important of all, on whose behalf? The situation in South Korea is complex. Officially there is no head of state. But the Northern side is punctilious when it comes to the talks. Its representatives are in the meeting room at precisely 1000 hours. The Southern side also arrives on time. The meeting is held behind closed doors.

But representatives of the press are gathered outside the two-story building where the discussion between the Southern and Northern sides is taking place. In the hustle and bustle it is hard to distinguish the Northern from the Southern journalists. People of one nation, one temperament.... But their "geographical" affiliation is betrayed by colored arm bands. The DPRK correspondents wear green bands, their colleagues "from the other side" wear blue ones. It is a characteristic detail that the American journalists present--the third side--wear blue bands like the South Koreans.

Before my visit here I went to the North Korean city of Sinchon; I saw there what the American aggressors are capable of....

In Chestnut Gorge (what a poetic name!) there remained two concrete huts scorched by suffering and grief. Small children had been herded into one, and instead of water they had been given mugs of...gasoline, and then a burning torch had been tossed in.

In the other hut hundreds of women, the children's mothers, had been drenched in gasoline which had been ignited with a cigarette lighter.

Even now, so many years on, congealed black droplets are visible on the ceiling....

The Americans were particularly savage in Sinchon--the people were not broken, they resisted desperately--murdering old men and children and blowing up houses and bridges.... The Yankees even had themselves photographed with their victims in the background. The local museum has a collection of photographs of this kind which are a blood-curdling sight.

Song My was yet to come. In Sinchon General Harrison's thugs were learning the ropes, so that they could pass on their bloody experience to up-and-coming Calleys....

If you look at the current map of the world and count the places where American soldiers can be heard drilling, you find that there are 500,000 officers and men in dozens of countries. Even American figures show that between 1946 and 1975 the United States initiated hostilities on over 200 occasions in foreign parts.

And the long history of encroachments on the Korean people's rights is just an individual case, so to speak. The American forces, who number 40,000, are not just stationed in South Korea; they back with their bayonets one dictator after another, bringing a new one in from time to time to create a semblance of democracy. But any manifestation of true democracy, as happened recently in Kwangju, Pusan and (Sabuk), is brutally suppressed right away. For example, General Wickham, commander in chief of the joint American-South Korean forces, immediately sent his units to put down the rebellion in Kwangju. But, to avoid making U.S. military interference obvious, the role of undisguised butcher was given to gen Chon Tu-hwan, leader of the South Korean CIA, on whose orders thousands of people were shot or thrown into jail.

Thus the general underwent a successful "probation" and was asked to swap his soldier's cap for the "crown" of...dictator.

I reflected on this as I stood with the American correspondents. I do not know whether they had to redo their reports on the talks when the unforeseen occurred. The North's representative (Rim Chkhun-gir), bluntly stated that "on the Southern side intolerable acts are being committed which contradict our dialogue. Having seized power, the military has stepped up acts of fascist repression against political and democratic figures advocating democracy and peaceful unification and is inciting border incidents.

"Expressing profound concern in connection with all these events in South Korea, we see no point in continued contacts between official representatives to prepare for a prime ministers' meeting in these circumstances."

Washington immediately blamed the DPRK for the hitch in the North-South dialogue--just what it had been striving for. In fact, the more contradictions there are at the talks, the better it is for the invisible "third" side at Panmunjom.

But the meeting did not end there. The North and South representatives decided to hold a 10th round of talks at a later date. It is hard to predict how it will end. But there is still hope that reason will prevail in the course of the dialogue and yet another step will be taken toward unification of the divided country.

JAPAN'S ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGNS DESCRIBED, USSR STAND DEFENDED

LD201311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Smolenskiy article: "Truth and Fabrications"]

[Text] Today hardly anyone will be surprised at the appearance of an article or material distorting the USSR's foreign policy in the pages of one bourgeois press organ or another. It would probably be possible not to pay any attention to this at all, as anyone even remotely familiar with the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and the Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and security is capable of distinguishing between the truth and fabrications.

It is another matter when such articles assume the nature of a propaganda campaign--and one, moreover, which is being conducted at the direct instigation of the official authorities. It is then a policy pursuing definite aims.

Something like this has been happening recently in Japan, where the mass news media have been literally bending over backward in their attempts to distort the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy. A pretty decrepit stock of invented problems is employed here--ranging from territorial claims on the USSR to fabrications about the "Soviet military threat."

During the period from January through August this year the central Japanese newspapers alone published more than 100 articles and materials depicting the Soviet state's foreign and domestic policy in a distorted form and containing attacks on the Soviet people. During the same period several books were published in Japan which are gross falsifications aimed at smearing the USSR. Things even went so far as the authorship of one of these "words" being ascribed to an invented Soviet journalist supposedly accredited in Japan.

Attention must be drawn to the fact that official Japanese circles are also starting to take an ever increasing part in this unseemly campaign. In the "White Book on Questions of Defense," the "Blue Book on Questions of Foreign Policy" and the report "Ensuring Japan's Security in the Eighties" by a special committee of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, as well as in repeated statements by Japanese leaders, including at quite a high level, the Soviet Union figures as almost the only foreign country posing a "special potential threat to Japan."

Under these conditions the attempts by official circles to accuse the Soviet press of allegedly distorting the essence of Japanese foreign policy and thereby helping to propagate anti-Japanese sentiments in the Soviet Union appear more than strange.

The Japanese foreign policy department is especially "displeased" with Soviet press articles critical of the growing militarist trends in Japan and the revanchist claims on Soviet territories. It is said here that such criticism offends the national feelings of the Japanese.

Unfortunately, the most recent history of relations between the two states is to a considerable extent a history of Japan's unfriendly actions with regard to our country--actions which cannot fail to offend the national feelings of Soviet people. Nonetheless, the Soviet press does nothing to propagate anti-Japanese sentiments in the Soviet people. On the contrary, the Japanese people are spoken of as an industrious nation, and Japan as a country which has scored many successes in the economic sphere since the war. But, in addition, the Soviet press cannot fail to react to the trends toward a revival of militarism in Japan, which are dangerous for the cause of peace. Here Soviet press articles are based not on any fabrications but on real facts. Ignoring these facts would mean misleading the Soviet public.

It is a rare day when Japanese newspapers do not report a considerable increase in military spending or the development of a debate in the ruling circles aimed at "substantiating" for Japan the possibility of possessing nuclear weapons and sending contingents of the "self-defense forces" overseas. Recently Japanese newspapers have constantly been citing statements by prominent figures in the ruling party and the government, in which they unequivocally state their desire to put on a practical footing the question of revising the Constitution, particularly Article 9, which provides for the rejection of war "in perpetuity" as a means of resolving international disputes and for the rejection of the creation of an army. Even a simple enumeration of all the Japanese press items devoted to questions of the country's military policy would take a lot of space and time. These facts are well known, and there is no need to repeat them here.

It is also easy to be convinced that assessments of the Japanese ruling circles' present policy as one of gradually departing from the peaceful principles proclaimed in the first postwar period are by no means a figment of just the Soviet press' imagination, as the Japanese side would have us believe. Similar viewpoints are also contained in numerous articles in the foreign press, including the bourgeois press, which can hardly be accused of a "biased attitude" toward Japanese reality.

Here, for example, is what the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW wrote in this connection on 14 March this year: "...Japan is rearming. There is no doubt about it. ...To judge by present indications, this country will be a leading military power by the end of the eighties." Another article, this time published in the British newspaper THE TIMES quite recently, on 5 September, states in particular: "Not since 1945 has Japan been so oriented toward the military sphere. The country has unequivocally put an end to pacifism and responded to the U.S. call to create a military structure in keeping with its economic strength."

The Soviet press is also accused of "distorting reality" in cases when it says that certain external forces are pressuring Japan with a view to strengthening its military might in every possible way. Without entering into a debate, let us just turn to the way in which the Japanese press itself views these facts. Thus on 15 January, for example, the newspaper SANKEI, covering U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's stay in Japan, wrote: "This is the first time that a U.S. representative has frankly demanded that the Japanese Government increase military spending." This is no fabrication. Appearing on American television on 5 October, H. Brown himself admitted that the United States is urging the Japanese to assume broader military functions in the Far East, thereby relieving the United States for actions in other parts of the globe. The U.S. secretary said, in particular, that during his visit to Japan at the beginning of the year he had spent a considerable amount of time on achieving the said aim. In his statement Brown evaluated highly Japan's efforts in the military sphere in recent years and emphasized that the considerable part of the military burden which Japan has assumed is enabling the United States to redeploy its troops.

A commentary carried in the newspape ASAHI on 1 May was devoted to the increasingly frequent calls which responsible Chinese leaders have recently made on Japan to build up its military potential. Another Japanese newspaper--MAINICHI--wrote on 27 August: "China asked the United States to influence Japan to make an effort to increase its defense might." It could hardly be put more clearly.

No less eloquent evidence of the militarist transformations in Japan is provided by the fact of the gradual rapprochement with China, which speaks unambiguously of the inevitability of a new world war and pursues a policy in international affairs which runs counter to the interests of strengthening peace. It is significant that the first visitor to Japan after the ratification of the Japanese-Chinese peace and friendship treaty was a deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. After this, trips to Japan by Chinese military leaders of various calibers have become commonplace.

Attention must also be drawn to the fact that it is becoming a habit with Japan to consider many military questions in conjunction with NATO. For 2 years in succession now leaders of Japan's military department have been setting out on foreign tours for meetings with their colleagues in the North Atlantic bloc. And last spring Japan participated for the first time in the "RIMPAC-80" military exercises in the Pacific in conjunction with the navies of a number of NATO and ANZUS countries.

It seems to be not accidental that, simultaneously with the activation of efforts to build up the armed forces, the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet military threat," which certain Japanese circles clearly needed to justify their own efforts to build up their military strength, has been put into circulation in Japan. Japan has no grounds for declaring that the Soviet Union threatens that country. But we have more than enough grounds for speaking of a threat from Japan. Today there are more than 140 American military bases sited on Japanese territory, and a good one-third of the Japanese armed forces are concentrated on Hokkaido Island, which is directly adjacent to the USSR's borders. One does not have to guess against whom the firepower of all these military installations is directed.

Japan's ruling circles do not stop even at the falsification of historical facts for the purposes of fueling anti-Soviet sentiments. In particular, one cannot but be amazed that the Japanese side tries to speak of some "violation" by the Soviet Union of the 1941 neutrality pact.

It is well known that Japan's overtly hostile policy toward the Soviet Union in the period of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 was a gross violation of Articles I and II of the neutrality pact, which provided for the sides' mutual commitment to respect the two states' territorial integrity and inviolability and to observe neutrality with respect to each other in the event of an outbreak of war with other states.

In 1942 alone Japan committed approximately 100 violations of the Soviet border. Japan did its best to impede Soviet shipping in the Far East, particularly by closing to Soviet ships the straits which lead to the Pacific. From June 1941 through the end of 1944 Japan sank or detained more than 170 Soviet merchant ships. This was the Japanese ruling circles' real attitude toward the neutrality pact. The impression is created that people in Japan today have forgotten the provisions of important historical documents, particularly the documents of the international military tribunal for the Far East of 1948, which stated: "It has been established beyond doubt that Japan concluded the neutrality pact insincerely and as a means which would help Japan to realize its aggressive intentions against the USSR."

All the aforementioned facts convincingly attest that the charges against the Soviet press of "distorting reality" are absolutely groundless and burst like soap bubbles on the slightest contact with the true state of affairs. By all accounts, the farfetched charges against the Soviet Union and the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign being conducted in Japan pursue quite definite aims--to arouse in the Japanese people a feeling of enmity and hostility toward their neighbor and to introduce tension into bilateral relations.

The Japanese leaders frequently say that the development of relations with the USSR is one of the most important directions of Japanese diplomacy. But it is permissible to ask how it is possible to strive to fulfill such a task while at the same time creating quite the opposite atmosphere which is absolutely contrary to it, when invented problems are dragged out into daylight and when emphasis is placed not only on what united our peoples but on differences in positions on particular problems. There is no doubt that the artificial fanning of passions in Japan over the fabricated "territorial question" and the attempts to make illegal and unsubstantiated territorial claims on the Soviet Union lead only to the creation of an unhealthy climate in bilateral relations.

The development of relations between two countries is a process in which an effort is made on both sides. The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its readiness to develop relations with Japan along the paths of good neighborliness, cooperation and mutual advantage. These statements are corroborated by practical deeds. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out at the recent ceremonial session in Alma-Ata: "Our economic and other ties with neighboring Japan remain significant and advantageous for both sides. We are prepared to continue developing them. The extent to which we are successful will depend on the Japanese side."

We are firmly convinced that it is not the advancing of invented issues and of groundless pretensions and claims but a balanced approach to problems of bilateral relations and regard for the existing realities and for true national interests that can ensure the development of Soviet-Japanese relations along the paths of good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

REJECTION OF USSR-JAPAN DECLARATION MAY HAVE 'ADVERSE' EFFECT

LD211331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "Japan Faced With a Choice"]

[Text] Tokyo--The joint declaration of the USSR and Japan on ending the state of war between the two states and on restoring diplomatic and consular relations was signed in Moscow 24 years ago--on 19 October 1956.

The significance of that document is incontestable. The placing of relations between the USSR and Japan on a peaceful footing was a factor in the improvement of the international situation in east Asia, opened up prospects for the comprehensive development of Soviet-Japanese relations and helped to increase Japan's prestige in the community of nations.

The road to the signing of the Moscow declaration was not an easy one: More than 11 years elapsed between the actual end of World War II in September 1945 and the juridical drawing up of this act in relations between the USSR and Japan. No less than 4 of those years were taken away from good neighborliness between the peoples of the USSR and Japan by the fierce opposition of its enemies--both in Japan itself and outside the country, chiefly in the United States.

However long the road to the victory of commonsense over prejudice and pressure from the other side of the ocean may have been for Japan, the sober approach to reality and the state wisdom shown by Japan's leaders then ultimately gained the upper hand. "However much we might be disposed against communist ideology," Japanese Prime Minister I. Hatoyama declared at the 22d session of parliament, "we cannot deny the fact that influential powers exist in the world, the principle of whose structure is communism. We must establish relations with these states providing respect for each other's sovereignty, renunciation of propaganda and of the imposition of one's own ideology on the other side, and the securing of mutual advantages by means of establishing and developing normal diplomatic and economic ties. This is precisely the path which is essential to prevent a third world war, whose outbreak is feared by all people on earth."

I. Hatoyama's government, which proceeded from a sober assessment of the realities of the age and relied on the very broad support of Japanese public opinion, managed to overcome the resistance of opponents of Japanese-Soviet good neighborliness and to conclude the talks with the Soviet Union with the signing of the joint declaration.

The beneficial influence of this document on the state of Soviet-Japanese relations was not long in making itself felt. Already in December 1957 a trade treaty was signed between the USSR and Japan, which laid the foundations for mutually advantageous economic exchange between the two countries. Since then commodity turnover between them has increased almost a hundredfold and last year, according to Japanese statistics, reached a level of R2.6 billion. An important new stimulus for the development of trade and economic ties was their transfer in 1966 to the stable base of 5-year agreements on commodity turnover and payments coinciding with the USSR's 5-year national economic development plans.

Active contacts in exploiting certain types of natural resources in Siberia and the USSR's Far East has become an inalienable part of the system of Soviet-Japanese economic relations. This was promoted by the creation of the Soviet-Japanese and the Japanese-Soviet Economic Cooperation committees at a businesslike level in 1965. Broad new prospects in the sphere of cooperation were opened up as a result of the talks between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, and a delegation of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations in August 1976.

The normalization of Soviet-Japanese relations made it possible to sharply activate the process of deepening mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples. The exchange of cultural values started from scratch. Fruitful ties in the sphere of scientific and technical contacts were started and received recognition.

The gradual accumulation of the positive results of good neighborliness was the basis on which personal meetings and exchanges of messages were activated between the states and the two countries' politicians; it became the practice for foreign ministers to hold consultations on questions of bilateral relations and on international problems of mutual interest.

It will therefore be no exaggeration to assert that the building of Soviet-Japanese relations on the principles recorded in the Moscow declaration accorded and accords now with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR and Japan and the peoples of other Asian states. And on the other hand, it is not hard to imagine that the rejection of these principles of good neighborliness could only have an adverse effect both on Soviet-Japanese relations as a whole and on the international situation in the Asian and Pacific region.

Of course, a strengthening of the contractual legal basis of relations between the USSR and Japan could create more reliable guarantees of peace and security in this region and strengthen the foundation of good neighborliness between the two countries' peoples. The Japanese side, however, is still not prepared either to sign a peace treaty or to discuss constructively the draft good neighborliness and cooperation treaty proposed by the Soviet side. Such positions in no way help to ensure the mutual interests of the USSR and Japan. And the Japanese side's refusal to make a contribution of its own to the cause of Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness cannot fail to cause concern. Particularly as the actions of forces which are seeking as it were to return relations between the USSR and Japan to the times which preceded the signing of the joint declaration have recently become increasingly noticeable.

The efforts being made by Washington and Beijing with a view to shifting Japan to positions of confrontation with the USSR can be seen with the unaided eye, as the saying goes. For the initiators of bilateral pressure on Japan do not even attempt to hide the fact that they would like to see Soviet-Japanese relations put back 25 years.

Unfortunately, it cannot be said that this pressure, which frequently spills over into interference in Japan's internal affairs, receives a proper rebuff from Tokyo. In Japan itself there are quite influential forces prepared to sacrifice relations between the USSR and Japan to mythical "Western solidarity" or to misinterpreted "friendship with China." Nor do the very active anti-Soviet campaigns being fanned one after another by the enemies of Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness pass without trace. There are also irresponsible "figures" emerging in Japan who would like to conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union from a position of strength.

At the same time it is impossible not to notice that the attempts to impose on Japan a policy of hostility toward the Soviet Union are meeting with growing resistance from the healthy forces of society which have retained the ability to value the achievements of the past and to feel alarm for the future. Confirmation of this is provided by the current parliamentary session in Tokyo. From its platform, in particular, in a question on behalf of the Japanese Socialist Party Deputy T. Tsushima clearly condemened the tactic of campaigns against the fabricated "Soviet threat," emphasizing that the buildup of Japan's military potential, which is taking place under cover of these campaigns, contradicts the spirit of the relaxation of international tension and detracts from the tasks of ensuring a peaceful future. On behalf of the Komeito Party F. Tashiro, a deputy in the upper chamber, also criticized the "fanning of discussions of the Soviet threat and yielding to U.S. demands" and urged the government to firmly puruse an independent foreign policy and to take the course of improving relations with the USSR.

Nor do people outside parliament remain indifferent to the present state of these relations. This is evidenced by criticism of the "economic sanctions" which have been imposed against the USSR by the United States and which are harming the economic interests of Japan itself--criticism which is spreading in Japanese business circles and is supported by the press.

These signs of the times speak for themselves. Despite all their vain attempts, the opponents of Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness are proving incapable of undermining the confidence of the country's public opinion in the need to maintain normalized relations with the USSR. The future will show whether Japan's ruling circles will find the strength to take the public demand and the imperative of the age into account.

As for the Soviet Union, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev formulated its policy in Soviet-Japanese relations with the utmost clarity in his speech in Alma-Ata: "Our economic and other ties with neighboring Japan remain significant and advantageous for both sides. We are prepared to continue developing them. The extent to which this will be possible depends on the Japanese side, on how far the Japanese leadership is able to preserve an independent realistic course in its policy without succumbing to external influence, which is pushing Japan onto the dangerous oath of militarization and of actions hostile to the Soviet Union.

"Beijing and Washington are intimidating Japan with hackneyed fabrications about the 'Soviet threat' in unison. But Japanese politicians, it must be supposed, will manage to display soberness in evaluating the situation and the ability to see things as they really are and not as they are depicted in America or China."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRIME MINISTER KARMAL

PRAVDA on Friendship Meeting Address

LD211541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Afghan Friendship Must Be Strengthened!"]

[Text] On 17 October representatives of Moscow's working people, youth and student body welcomed with fraternal warmth and cordiality B. Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; P. Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other Soviet and Afghan party and state figures took part in a Soviet-Afghan friendship meeting held at Moscow State University.

B.N. Makeyev, secretary of Moscow Gorkom; S.F. Antonov, chairman of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Afghanistan and USSR minister; Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Surovtsev, a mixed team leader; R.T. Akhramovich, rector of the Institue of Countries of Asia and Africa; and Moscow State University student Natalya Vasilkova spoke from the meeting rostrum of the Soviet people's strengthening solidarity with the Afghan people's struggle. On behalf of Muscovites they conveyed to the courageous and industrious Afghan people fraternal greetings and wishes for the speediest definitive victory over the internal and external reaction.

B. Karmal, who spoke at the meeting, stressed that his meeting and talk with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding politician of the present day, had left an indelible impression on him. The advice given by L.I. Brezhnev will be of inestimable assistance in strengthening our party's unity and in successfully overcoming existing difficulties in building a flourishing and progressive society in the DRA, the speakers said.

Difficult tasks face our party and state, but we have clearly realized and continue to realize that we are not alone in our struggle. Our country's history has frequently shown that the Soviet Union is our people's real and true friend. That is why, at a difficult time we appealed to the USSR for help in defending our independence, national sovereignty, freedom and territorial integrity and upholding April revolution gains. The Soviet Union again extended a hand of friendship to the Afghan people and we are immeasurably grateful to it for its all-round aid and support.

We are profoundly aware, B. Karmal stressed, that the great Soviet people's all-round aid is a guarantee of our victories in the struggle against external and internal reaction and of the creation of a new and just society in the country.

Touching on foreign policy questions, the speaker said that the DRA is guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonalignment and international solidarity. Afghanistan is adhering to a course aimed at maintaining and developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries. Despite the armed intervention continuing against our country, we are displaying the maximum restraint and are sincerely seeking a political settlement. The DRA resolutely opposes the imperialist countries' fueling of the so-called "Afghan question," which they have invented with a view to concealing their continuing aggressive actions against our country. We sincerely advocate peace, security, and the people's friendship and cooperation in the region and throughout the world, and we oppose any type of foreign interference in the affairs of other countries and expect the same from our partners.

The Soviet Union's successes, B. Karmal continued, are truly imposing and we sincerely rejoice in them. We know that every new success in the national economies, sociocultural life and foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries helps the further favorable change of the correlation of forces in the world arena and consequently effectively promotes our struggle against the intrigues of imperialism. We are sure that the 26th CPSU Congress will determine further, even more imposing prospects for the Soviet state's all-round development. This will be an inspiring example to the working people of the whole world.

B. Karmal voiced profound thanks for the all-round aid and support which the Soviet Union is rendering to Afghanistan. He gave assurances that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, the government and the Afghan people will never forget this aid and will make every effort to ensure that the Afghan revolution develops consistentlyand steadily and that the friendship between our peoples is eternal and indestructible.

On the same day B. Karmal toured the great Kremlin Palace.

PRAVDA on Joint Statement

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Reportage on Visit by Prime Minister Karmal" and subtitled "Joint Statement on Visit" found on page D 4 of the 20 October South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the "Statement of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" published on pages 1 and 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 October reveals the following variations:

Page D 4, paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA begins: "[Text] General Secretary of ..."

Page D 4, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA READS: "... Leonid Brezhnev; Yu. V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB; member of the..." supplying additional name of Andropov;

Page D 5, paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads: "...Leonid Brezhnev; Yu. V. Andropov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; A. Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of education; member of the ..." supplying additional names;

Page D 5, paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads: "The talks and conversations [besedy] between Soviet and ..."

Page D 5, paragraph three, last two lines, PRAVDA reads: "... rise in the well-being [blagososto yaniye] of the Soviet..."

Page D 6, paragraph one, line five PRAVDA reads: "...international organizations, full unity of the sides..."

Page D 6, paragraph two, lines three and four, PRAVDA reads: "...to improving the world political climate. They..."

Page D 6, paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA reads: "...area of the Middle East will meet..."

Page D 6, paragraph six, lines four and five, PRAVDA reads: "...contacts between party, state, public organizations, cultural..."

Page D 6, last paragraph, lines three and four, PRAVDA reads: "...the process of relaxation of tension and that no..."

Page D 7, paragraph three, lines three and four, PRAVDA reads: "...peace and curbing the arms race. It also..."

Page D 8, paragraph four, line four, PRAVDA reads: "...Union, stressed full unity of views on..."

Kabul on Joint Statement

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Reportage on Visit by Prime Minister Karmal" and subtitled "Joint Statement on Visit" found on page D 4 of the 20 October South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the "text" of the item carried by Kabul Domestic Service in Dari at 1600 GMT on 19 Oct reveals the following variations:

Page D 5, second paragraph, lines one and two, Kabul version reads: "...an atmosphere of sincerity, comradely frankness and full mutual..."

Page D 5, last paragraph, lines two and three Kabul version reads: "...count on the Soviet solidarity and internationalist..."

Page D 8, first paragraph, line one Kabul version reads: "...Republic of Afghanistan fully support the striving..."

Departure for Tbilisi

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Reportage on Visit by Prime Minister Karmal" and subtitled "Departure for Tbilisi" found on page D 8 of the 20 October South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with a repeat of the item carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 20 October adds the following:

"Among those seeing him off were Korniyenko, first deputy minister of external affairs of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT also repeats the first item as updated by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 20 October 2nd adds the following:

["At Tbilisi airport the guest was met by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Pataridze, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers; and other officials."]

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 20 October also carries a report on Karmal's departure for Tbilisi which notes:

["Accompanying the eminent guest on his trip are Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tabeyev, USSR ambassador to the DRA; and also Daneshjo, charge d'affaires of the DRA in the USSR."]

Activities in Tbilisi

LD211644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is in Tbilisi, visited today the computer works of the ("Elva") Scientific Production Association. Then the guest went to the Georgian Agricultural Institute. He also acquainted himself with an exhibition at the Museum of the Friendship of Peoples and the republican center for training and retraining Komsomol and pioneer workers. Together with Babrak Karmal were Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic.

KESHTMAND DISCUSSES PROGRESS, TASKS SINCE APRIL REVOLUTION

LD211025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and first deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: "Confident Course of Creation"]

[Text] Kabul--By achieving victory in the national democratic April revolution the Afghan people struck a decisive blow against the plans and hopes of imperialist circles and of local feudal lords and bourgeois and against their intentions to keep the country in chains of dependence and backwardness. New conditions were created for the development of Afghan society--conditions under which the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] rely on the cooperation and support of the broadest people's masses.

Before the April revolution Afghanistan's economy was characterized by an extremely low level of development of productive forces, a backward infrastucture, the dominance of feudal and semifeudal relationships in agriculture, underdevelopment of industry and an acute shortage of skilled cadres. Since the April revolution the feudal and semifeudal relationships in the Afghan countryside have been considerably undermined. The PDPA leadership and the DRA Government have taken certain measures to develop the national economy. The class of big landowners has been liquidated, and a blow has been struck against the positions of rural usureres. As the PDPA Central Committee theses on the second anniversary of the April revolution pointed out, important progressive, socio-political and economic transformations have begun to be implemented in accordance with the PDPA program and the main directions of revolutionary tasks.

Mistakes were made at the first stage of the revolution which reduced the effectiveness and fruitfulness of the socioeconomic transformations planned by the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government. The situation in the country was complicated as a consequence of the intrigues of internal and external reaction and the interference of imperialist circles and Chinese hegemonists in Afghanistan's affairs. But under the PDPA's leadership and with the help of sincere and true friends, primarily the stronghold of peace--the Soviet Union--the revolutionary power managed resolutely to withstand reaction's attacks.

With a view to restoring and raising the level of agricultural production the DRA Government has implemented important measures during 1980 to stimulate production of a number of agricultural crops. Prices of fertilizer, implements and so forth have been reduced.

It is now extremely important to ensure balanced growth in all sectors of the national economy. It is necessary primarily to complete the democratic agrarian reform, to ensure an increase in the productivity of agricultural production, to secure the maximum volume of output in industry and to take all measure for the further development of crafts and trade.

The Afghan land provides considerable opportunities for obtaining good harvests. And peasants, imbued with the spirit of the time, are seeking to fulfill the tasks set them. The first agricultural conference in the country's history was held in March 1980. In July and August 1980 the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Government adopted a resolution on the practical realization of the conference decisions and the fall sowing. Our traditional friend--the Soviet Union--gives Afghanistan great and valuable assistance. Let us recall thst even earlier, for the spring sowing campaign, the Soviet Union supplied us with a large quantity of wheat and cotton seeds, superphosphate and agricultural equipment. Measures will continue to be taken to implement the land reform in accordance with the tasks of the second stage of the national democratic revolution.

Despite numerous difficulties, enterprises in the state sector of DRA industry are working successfully--which is chiefly the result of the operation of Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects. The further stabilization of the internal political situation has made a considerable contribution to improving the situation in industry and to fulfilling the plan targets for the first 9 months of 1980 for the development of industry and power generation.

At the second stage of the April revolution the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government devote great attention to resolving the transportation problem. In implementing long-term policy in diverse spheres of economic development, the DRA leadership proceeds from the premise that the state sector in the production of the means of production, in the processing, light and mining industries, in power generation and in transport and communication will be developed in every possible way on the basis of the rational utilization of all the country's resources and the broad application of the achievements of modern science and technology and of the advantages which state planning gives to the national economy.

This has been a record year in Afghanistan's entire history in terms of the increase in the volume of foreign trade. The Soviet Union's share in the DRA's commodity turnover is growing constantly.

The republic's government, taking the special features of the second stage of the national democratic revolution into account, also assists representatives of the private sector. Leading figures of the DRA have had a number of meetings with local industrialists and traders. The "fundamental principles of the DRA," adopted in April 1980, record that the state supports and encourages the participation of national owners of capital in the development of industry, the services sphere, transportation and agriculture and guarantees, in accordance with the law, the inviolability of private capital investments channeled into the development of the country's economy.

As is known, capitalist countries, Maoists and their accomplices are trying to grip the DRA in the vise of a blockade and are seeking to cause the maximum harm to the Republic's national economy. But, despite all the intrigues of the April revolution's enemies, the country's currency and financial situation remains stable. The budget has been drawn up without a deficit and is being fulfilled without a deficit. And--something which is particularly important--both income and spending on appropriations for economic development have increased in a balanced manner. Measures are being taken to improve the population's living standards and housing conditions.

In determining the strategic line in the economic sphere the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government proceed from the premise that the country's economic progress and the enhancement of the well-being of Afghanistan's peoples can be achieved by means of the systematic, dynamic, mutually complementary development of the state, mixed, cooperative and private sectors of the national economy and in the course of a resolute struggle against illiteracy. It should be emphasized that the DRA's mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR and the assistance of the land of the soviets are an important factor in Afghanistan's economic progress and in the building of a new society in which there is no place for man's exploitation of man.

We express profound, sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people for the comprehensive, disinterested aid and support being given to Afghanistan.

The present official friendly visit of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, to the Soviet Union inspires the Afghan people and fills them with enthusiasm. This visit will undoubtedly make a weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening and deepening the fraternal friendship, good neighborliness and comprehensive cooperation between our countries' peoples.

AFGHAN OFFICIALS CITED ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN DRA

LD210945 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Special correspondent B. Mokrousov report under the rubric "The Front Lines of the Afghan Revolution": "Growth Horizons"]

[Excerpt] Kabul--In a conversation with me Niaz Mohammad (Momand), member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council and chief of the PDPA Central Committee Economics Department, noted that industry in the DRA ranks second after agriculture in terms of GNP and the number of people employed in it. Last year its share of the country's total GNP was 22 percent, of which 53 percent was accounted for by factory and plant industry and 47 percent by craft and small-scale industry. Some 70 percent of factory and plant production is accounted for by the state and mixed sector, and 30 percent by the private sector.

"The state sector," (N. M. Momand) goes on, "is developing primarily in the main areas of the Afghan economy. These are heavy industry and mining, the power industry, communications and transport. The mixed sector is also helping to develop these areas."

The PDPA Central Committee and the government are devoting great attention to the rational utilization of natural resources, the training of national cadres and in particular the formation of the working class. This is a difficult task, and our country is receiving invaluable assistance from Soviet people in resolving it.

Recently our representatives have made contact with CEMA and taken part in its sessions as observers. We are prepared to make use of the great advantages in the international division of labor offered to us, as to other countries, by CEMA.

"As for the private sector," the chief of the PDPA Central Committee economics department said, "the party and state will continue to promote its development, as determined in the 'basic principles of the DRA,' the theses of the PDPA Central Committee for the second anniversary of the April revolution, the documents of party Central Committee plenums and the speeches of Babrak Karmal, leader of our party and state."

The spheres of activity of the private sector in our country are the light and food industry, household chemicals, the service sphere and, in part, construction. We will also actively support the development of craft as a form of people's creativity with deep roots in Afghan history.

Ending our talks, Comrade (N. M. Momand) stressed that the main aim of the people's democratic revolution in Afghanistan is to improve the people's living conditions.

"To fulfill this noble goal," he said, "we are utilizing all the potential of Afghan society."

On meeting and talking with DRA party and state figures you realize what complex tasks the republic has to resolve.

S. A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA, depicted for me the country's grave economic situation on the eve of the April revolution. Afghanistan was one of the world's most backward countries. H. Amin caused tremendous harm to its development with his criminal actions. There is now an increasingly perceptible trend toward an upsurge in the national economy and an improvement in the DRA population's living standard. The implementation of economic projects elaborated since the revolution has begun. The 5-year plan is being successfully fulfilled.

"Of course," S. A. Keshtmand stressed, "this entails great difficulties. Bandits incited by feudalists and usurers and particularly mercenaries from outside doing the will of the American imperialists, Chinese hegemonists, Pakistani military circles and other forces of world reaction are hindering us in building a new life. They attack workers and peasants and our transport and carry out acts of sabotage at industrial enterprises. Moreover, all Western countries have refused us the loans we so urgently need."

The Soviet Union, our unfailing friend, true to its international duty, is giving us all-round assistance--political, economic and military. We would not have survived without it.

This year we are directing approximately 50 percent of capital investments into industry, 25 percent into agriculture and 12 percent into developing transportation. Health care and education are receiving considerably more resources.

We are now devoting the greatest attention to the development of the power industry, the gas and oil extracting industry and coal extraction. The DRA Government recently asked the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization Central Committee to send 500 organization members to work at a mine in Pol-e Khomri. We are relying on the help of young people and members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization in developing the economy.

We are concerned for the development of agriculture. We are returning to the peasants the lands they received in the course of the agrarian reform which were then taken away by the feudalists. Our efforts today are directed toward creating cooperatives. In the north of the country eight new state farms have been set up. Four machine and tractor stations created in the countryside are beginning to play an important role. We are preparing to create three similar stations. We hope to gather in a good harvest.

"In my opinion," S. A. Keshtmand said, ending our talk, "the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and the government regard the country's economic problems realistically and are striving to utilize all reserves to resolve them. We are striving to develop the most important sectors of the economy and put all its sectors at the people's service."

POLISH FOREIGN POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED

LD220735 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 9

[Reprint of article by R. Wojna, member of the PZPR Central Committee, carried under the rubric "From the Foreign Press": "That Is not Subject to Discussion"--first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] It was under the above headline that the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU published an article by R. Wojna, the well-known publicist and member of the PZPR Central Committee, devoted to Poland's foreign policy.

Our country's foreign policy has become so commonplace a phenomenon for Polish citizens that even in the present turbulent time no one is questioning it.

The Polish people's unanimity regarding the struggle for peace is a great achievement and a factor that unites us all, despite different views regarding many of the country's domestic problems.

A deterioration in the international situation began more than a year ago. The Eighth PZPR Congress stressed that the international situation was developing in a dangerous direction. The arms race, accelerated by NATO's decision and by the American Government, has reached a qualitatively new stage.

Over recent weeks the world has been watching with concern a new armed conflict. The Iranian-Iraqi war is taking place in an explosive region and oil refineries and oil wells are burning. Dangerous voices speaking of establishing military control over the Strait of Hormuz are heard increasingly often in the West. At the same time the United States is strengthening its positions in the Persian Gulf.

Poland's contribution to shaping the situation in Europe must be recalled and it must be stated that on the whole international relations are developing in accordance with the principles of the Final Act signed in Helsinki.

In this situation the demand that stability in international relations be maintained and that the detente process' old dynamics be lent to it must be the main aspiration in the policy of our continent's states. This unvarying desire was recently expressed by Poland's representative in his speech at the UN General Assembly session. One of the questions at the upcoming Madrid meeting will also be the discussion of the Polish initiative, submitted by the Warsaw Pact, suggesting that an international conference on questions of military detente and disarmament be held in Warsaw.

The pursuit of this policy will guarantee Poland the security stemming from our alliances. In the first years after the war there were few people in our country prepared to subscribe to the forecast that Poland and Europe would live in a calm situation for a long time. This became possible only thanks to the socialist community countries' peace-loving policy and defense potential.

People's Poland is an important factor for stabilization in the existing status quo. It is for precisely this reason that the efforts of the hostile ideological centers which carry out subversive work against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have for many years been directed against Poland.

It is no accident--this too is natural--that certain imperialist circles have become especially active in a period when our country and society are experiencing a difficult time and our actions and decisions are being reassessed in a nationwide debate.

Not even in the most heated debated are the fundamental principles of our foreign policy and the place that Poland holds in the international correlation of forces called into question.

People's Poland--an important element in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--will invariably pursue its constructive socialist foreign policy.

PAP COMMENTARY ON WESTERN MEDIA 'INTERFERENCE' CITED

LD2032308 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct, TASS--The PAP news agency's commentary headlined "Against Attempts at Interference in Poland's Internal Affairs" says, in particular, about an increase in gross interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic on the part of the Western mass media, first of all radio stations as well as some political parties and trade-union centres. [sentence as received] The scope and range of such actions are rather wide, the news agency writes. Those include "good advice by strangers", "concern for the interests of the Poles", and various insinuations, incitement, the fanning up of an atmosphere of discord, and the stirring up of conflicts. All those and other similar attempts are complicating the renovation process which has been started in Poland and bring about a heightening of tension which, according to the PAP news agency's estimate, makes more difficult the so-essential-now consolidation of forces and actions to normalise the complex situation. Those attempts run counter to the principles recorded in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and make for dissemination of distrust, since their aim is to weaken Poland's ties with its allies. The spread of tendentious information is detrimental to the genuine interests of Poland and the Poles.

The Polish authorities consistently counteracted such attempts. Our stand and appraisals, the PAP news agency stresses, have been repeatedly brought to the notice of foreign political and public figures and journalists. Diplomatic representatives of some Western states, including the USA, the FRG and Britain, were invited to the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs lately. They were resolutely told about inadmissibility of this kind of interference which disturbs both the tranquility of Poland and the atmosphere of constructive peaceful cooperation in Europe.

POLISH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS RYAZAN

LD211415 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 3

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "Soviet-Polish Friendship Meeting"]

[Text] Ryazan, 15 October--Members of the Polish friendship tour have ended their visit to the ancient Russian city.

The guests visited industrial enterprises, trade union clubs, museums and schools.

Today a Soviet-Polish friendship meeting took place. The guests wished the people of Ryazan and the whole Soviet people new labor successes to greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

The friendship tour participants laid wreaths on the V.I. Lenin monument and on the memorial to Polish servicemen in the town of Seltsy.

VASILYEV ACCUSES U.S. OF BROADENING 'GEOGRAPHICAL SPHERE' OF NATO

LD211041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 4

[M. Vasilyev article: "NATO: Geography and Politics"]

[Text] There are many signs attesting the NATO leadership's striving to broaden the functions and sphere of operation of this aggressive bloc. Speaking in Lisbon at the beginning of this summer, President J. Carter stated: "The North Atlantic bloc, set up originally to defend Western Europe, must now defend its interests in other regions of the world, too.... The NATO partners, our allies and friends, must be prepared for joint actions to safeguard security and peace not only in Europe but in other regions."

Despite the ballyhoo about the imaginary "Soviet military threat" which invariably shields such verbiage, it is not hard to see that in the present case the direct cause of Washington's "anxiety" is the events occurring in the Near and Middle East and the Persian Gulf region.

As the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted, imperialism's line of intensifying the arms race and unleashing provocation against both socialist and other independent states, NATO's militarist activity and the broadening of its functions as a tool of imperialist diktat are determined by the desire to slow the objective process of renewing the world.

It is particularly a question of Washington's desire to broaden the geographic sphere of NATO's operation in order to draw its allies into U.S. military adventures. Z. Brzezinski, who advanced the thesis of the interdependence of the three basic "security zones" of Western Europe, the Far East and the Near East, is attempting to give these plans a theoretical base. "It is increasingly difficult to direct one's concerns in the security sphere to any one narrow geographical region, and consequently NATO's functions are also changing," the U.S. President's national security adviser asserts. "If one acknowledges that the Atlantic region's security, which it is the NATO's alliances' task to safeguard, is connected with the security of other main zones, then certain political and strategic consequences stem from this."

The issue of NATO's geographic expansion has a long history. The memoirs of Dean Acheson, who was head of the U.S. State Department at the end of the forties, recount how acute the arguments were during the setting up of the North Atlantic bloc on the latter's sphere of operation on which Washington insisted. Broadening the sphere hindered attempts to present the bloc as a regional association.

The result of the sharp debates was Article Six of the North Atlantic pact, which defines the bloc's zones of action as the territories of its members in North America and Europe and also the region of the Atlantic "north of the Tropic of Cancer."

It is no surprise that Washington's present attempts to draw the bloc which its head into "extra-NATO conflicts" are meeting with resistance from the allies. FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt has declared himself against expanding the geographical sphere of NATO's military activity. The Norwegian General Gundersen, current chairman of the NATO Military Committee, compelled to take account of the views of a number of bloc member countries, particularly of the small states, declared: "Despite the change in the international situation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must not expand its sphere of activity beyond the limits of Western Europe, whose defense is the main task of the alliance. Defending the interests of this or that NATO country beyond the limits of Western Europe does not enter into the organization's functions."

Under these conditions the U.S. administration is making efforts to bypass Article Six of the North Atlantic Treaty and is advancing the idea of "role sharing" within the NATO framework with the aim of safeguarding imperialism's military-strategic interests globally. Thus, as U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher stated, the European NATO members must help the United States, in addition to granting it the use of their bases in the Indian Ocean region, to acquire bases in some Near East countries "with which they are connected by particularly close relations." It is planned to "shape the responsibility" also by implementing an expanded program of "military aid" to a number of states. Particular attention is being paid to gaining acceptance by European NATO members of commitments to "compensate" for the possible transfer of some U.S. Armed Forces to the Near and Middle East--which, in practice, would mean a further buildup of armed forces and armaments by the U.S. West European allies.

It is also planned for the NATO countries to participate directly in U.S. actions outside the pact's sphere of operation. This is primarily a question of punitive expeditions in the Persian Gulf region. It is true that for the present the North Atlantic bloc's leaders are covering themselves by claiming that it will not be NATO as such but simply "individual" bloc members that will act in the relevant operations. NATO Secretary General Luns resorted to just such a "justification" when he announced the planned dispatch of British, Italian, Dutch and possibly FRG warships to the Persian Gulf region.

But this is clearly not enough for Washington. It is stubbornly striving for a "legitimate" expansion of the North Atlantic pact's sphere of operation so as to make it possible to manipulate its allies freely. While continuing to pressure them, Washington's representatives on NATO's Military Planning Committee managed to have included in the final communique of the committee's May session the thesis that "the stability of the situation in regions outside the limits of the NATO sphere of operation, particularly in southwest Asia, and the uninterrupted supply of the major kinds of raw materials from that region are of decisive significance. The situation which has now arisen thus has serious consequences for the member-countries' security and requires the allied countries' full solidarity and strengthening of cohesion in the face of new challenges."

It was in the spirit of the "role sharing" concept that U.S. diplomacy also went into operation at the NATO Council session held in Ankara at the end of June. Addressing it, Secretary of State Muskie called on each of the NATO members to make efforts to "strengthen stability in the vitally important region of the Persian Gulf and southwest Asia." In accordance with this American thesis, the need was stated among the decisions taken in Ankara for "concentrated attention to the tremendous strategic significance of the southeast flank for the alliance's security" and on the importance of "initiatives" to strengthen it further.

Washington calculates that it will now have the right to demand a specific "contribution" from each NATO country to the ventures which it undertakes. It was not by chance that the Washington POST noted the "particular importance" of the fact that the U.S. allies "recognized unambiguously NATO's competence and need to act in response to events outside Europe's borders."

However, even this does not satisfy the most aggressive U.S. circles. Complaining of the "discrepancy" between the North Atlantic pact machinery and the West's present requirements, the United States is gradually advancing the idea of setting up a new bloc with a worldwide sphere of operation. An article which appeared recently in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is indicative in this respect. "The need is now felt," it says, "for something larger than the North Atlantic Treaty Organization--for an alliance of democratic countries, including Japan, to pursue a common policy and undertake joint operations in the most dangerous regions as well as in Europe." The true significance of President Carter's statement that "we must jointly rebuff the challenge hurled at us all; the West must defend its strategic interests wherever it is threatened" is revealed in this light.

It is to this end that the United States is striving to change the nature of the annual meetings of the "Seven," the leaders of the foremost Western countries, intended initially to discuss economic problems. Washington is now striving to draw their attention to both political and military-strategic problems. The present evolution of U.S. policy toward Japan is characteristic. By an extended interpretation of the Japanese-U.S. "mutual security treaty," Washington is striving to use bases in the country for its own military actions as far as the Near and Middle East and is demanding that Japan increase its military allocations and expand its armed forces, even though this runs contrary to the existing Japanese Constitution. U.S. strategy, designed for setting up a U.S.-Japan-China triangle on an anti-Soviet basis, is helping Tokyo's militarist and revanchist circles become more active. Okazaki, section chief of the Japan Defense Agency, said: "We will increase our military budget and carry out a qualitative improvement of the armed forces. We will build new ships, we will buy new aircraft. This is a huge combat potential.... Japan and the United States are working jointly on the eastern strategy, and the building up of our combat might will proceed in parallel with the development of this strategy."

Within the "role distribution" program the United States is pursuing a line toward further strengthening West German military potential. Referring to the need to "compensate" for U.S. naval forces if they were transferred from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, the Western European Union Council adopted the decision to lift the restrictions imposed by the Brussels treaty on building FRG naval forces, including submarines.

The NATO plans aimed at expanding its sphere of action are one facet of the bloc leadership's general anti-Soviet aggressive line, a link in the chain of actions which have marked NATO policy in recent years and months. Its main point is to tilt the existing strategic balance in its own favor. The bloc leaders plans to draw the countries of Africa and Asia into its orbit in fact simply represent a way of outflanking so to speak, the Warsaw Pact countries. But does the expansion of existing and the creation of new NATO military bases in these regions of the world not pose additional threats to the USSR and its allies? The expansion of the North Atlantic pact's functions and sphere of action is also highly dangerous for the developing countries, for their security and independence. In the present situation it is a question of using NATO in the role of gendarme, of oppressor of the national liberation, anti-imperialist processes unfolding in young states.

"Those who decide U.S. foreign policy today obviously neither can nor wish to see the historical changes in the world arena and the new correlation of forces in the world," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his Alma-Ata speech. "They still hope to succeed in going against the will of the peoples, to dominate other sovereign states which cannot stand up for themselves; they want to dictate policy to these states and take charge of their natural resources."

The strategy of expanding NATO's functions as a weapon of imperialist diktat is meeting a rebuff. Distinguished statesmen and politicians and wide strata of the public in Western Europe are coming out against it. Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the nonaligned movement, whose influence on the progress of international events has been steadily growing in recent years, are putting up resistance to NATO pretentions.

As for the Soviet Union, our country is consistently pursuing a course toward supporting the people's just struggle for freedom and independence, for peaceful coexistence, curbing the arms race and strengthening detente. The USSR has submitted for examination by the current UN General Assembly the important and urgent question "On Certain Urgent Measures To Diminish the Danger of War" and have presented a corresponding draft resolution. From the USSR's viewpoint it would be an important step to ban states belonging to military alliances from expanding existing military-political groupings by adding new members and to ban countries not belonging to such groupings from joining them. All states without exception must avoid any actions leading to the creation of new military alliances or to lending military functions to regional organizations which have none. These proposals meet the interests of maintaining international peace and security.

FRENCH PRESS CITED ON ECONOMIC MOTIVE OF GISCARD PRC TRIP

LD201243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov report: "Visit to Beijing"]

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing flew to China today for an official visit. The program for the visit, which is to last 6 days, includes talks with leading PRC figures and visits to Shanghai and Tibet. The last visit by a French president to China was that of G. Pompidou in 1973.

The Paris press notes that, apart from talks on political problems, an attempt will be made in Beijing to revive economic ties between France and China. In this connection L'HUMANITE recalls that France, which was the PRC's third-biggest trade partner in the capitalist world as recently as 1976, has now fallen to eighth place.

"China," the newspaper LES ECHOS wrotes, "has not become the El Dorado on which some immoderate optimists were counting. In Beijing to an even greater degree than elsewhere economics depends above all on politics."

NORWAY'S EVENSEN CITED ON NUCLEAR-FREE SCANDINAVIA

LD171039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Creating a Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] Oslo, 10 Oct--J. Evensen, Norwegian special ambassador and former advisory minister on questions of marine law and fishing zone limits, has proposed examining the question of setting up a nuclear-free zone in Europe to encompass Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. More than ever before, he said, addressing the participants in the chemical industry workers' trade union congress being held here, Norway and the other northern countries must jointly prevent the transformation of northern Europe into an arena of nuclear war.

J. Evensen stressed that, under the conditions of the present tense international situation, setting up a nuclear-free zone in this region could be the first positive step toward strengthening detente in Europe and reducing armaments. In this connection J. Evensen pointed to the great significance which the United Nations attaches to setting up zones free of nuclear weapons.

He stressed that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe would be no simple matter and called on his government to step up efforts for general arms reduction, for ending the nuclear arms race and for helping detente in Europe to become a reality again.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA REPORTS ON COOPERATION TALKS WITH SWEDEN

LD170951 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 41 Signed to Press 8 Oct 80 p 20

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Foreign Economic Ties": "Soviet-Swedish Cooperation"]

[Text] The ninth session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Tbilisi under the chairmanship of Yu. L. Brezhnev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade. The Swedish delegation at the session was led by Industry Minister Nils G. Asling.

The session made a comprehensive analysis of the commission's activity during the 10-year period since it was set up in 1980. It was noted that both parts of the commission have worked fruitfully on issues related to expanding economic, scientific and technical cooperation and that constant attention has been paid to developing trade and to improve the commodity list reciprocally supplied goods. Between 1970 and 1980 the exchange of commodities between the USSR and Sweden has increased 2.5-fold. A number of joint projects has been commissioned in the sphere of industrial cooperation. Scientific and technical ties between the two countries have been further developed.

The session examined the potential for developing cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, food and meat and milk industry, in ferrous metallurgy and in the pulp and paper industry.

Note was made of the successful progress in implementing the 25 April 1975 program for developing long-term economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Sweden. In this connection the question of developing long-term cooperation in the above-mentioned sphere though 1990 was examined.

CPSU GREETS COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN

LD201033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee greetings to the Communist Party of Great Britain on 60th anniversary]

[Text] To the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends the British communists fraternal greetings and congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The origination of the Marxist-Leninst Party in the period of world-wide revolutionary upsurge generated by the Great October Revolution reflected the historically governed new trend in the British working class movement, which has opened a prospect of its further development in the present-day epoch. In the difficult struggle against monopoly capital and reaction, your party invariably appears as the mouthpiece of the fundamental class interests of the working class movement, has become its inalienable and indispensable component part, is the bearer of a realistic program of the struggle of the working people for Britain's socialist future.

The Communist Party of Great Britain selflessly defends the day-to-day interests and needs of the working people, makes an indispensable contribution to preserving and strengthening their democratic gains, upholds the living standards of the working people in conditions of recession and inflation, exposing the policy which deliberately increases unemployment.

In safeguarding the genuine national interests, the Communist Party of Great Britain is together with other progressive forces of the country waging a vigorous struggle for Britain's independent foreign policy, for preserving and strengthening detente. It resolutely opposes the attempts of the aggressive U.S. and NATO circles at imposing a new, extremely dangerous round of arms race, and comes out against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the British soil.

Your party has rich internationalist traditions of support and solidarity with the fighters for national and social liberation in other countries--in particular with the peoples of the former British Empire. Soviet people will always remember the glorious "hands off Soviet Russia" campaign.

The combat solidarity of the Soviet and British peoples in the great battle against fascism will forever go down in history. We, in this country, know and remember well the names of communists William Gallacher, Harry Pollitt and other prominent figures, who made a great contribution to the cause of friendship between the Communist Party of Great Britain and the CPSU, to the development of mutual understanding and good relations between our peoples.

On this significant date Soviet communists guided by the feeling of invariable friendship and proletarian solidarity, wish the communists of Great Britain success in their difficult work and struggle jointly with other democratic forces for the fundamental interests of their people, for its better future, for peace and socialism.

Long live the Communist Party of Great Britain!

May the solidarity between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Great Britain and peace and good-neighborly relations between the Soviet and British peoples strengthen!

[Signed] The Central Committee of the CPSU

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS 14-21 OCT

LD220138 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] A Portuguese communist delegation was in the USSR from 14-21 October, at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation. During their visit the Portuguese communists studied Soviet town-building experiences. The Portuguese Communist Party delegation highly appraised the Soviet people's working enthusiasm on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the success achieved by them in constructing towns. In particular, they emphasized that the magnitude of their housing development is an evident feature of the CPSU and Soviet state's peace policy which is filled with the zeal of the working man.

At meetings and talks, the two parties expressed their desire to strengthen and develop their fraternal friendship and cooperation, based on Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism. This desire is also based on the Soviet and Portuguese peoples' interest in the consolidation of peace in Europe and the world.

CRUISER PASSES THROUGH BOSPORUS INTO BLACK SEA

TA212003 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1900 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Nikolayev cruiser belonging to the Soviet fleet passed through the Bosporus into the Black Sea today. The Soviet cruiser had passed through the two Turkish straits on 27 September in order to join the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Nikolayev, which is 173 meters long and 18 meters wide, runs on gas turbine engines and its maximum speed is 34 knots per hour. The Soviet cruiser, which is equipped with various sophisticated weapons and radar, weighs 10,000 tons at full load.

ROUTINE PLENUM OF CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

Gorbachev, Kiselev Promoted

LD211406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1306 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] We are broadcasting a news report on the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

On 21 October 1980, a routine plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held. The plenum heard reports by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan, on the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR for 1981, and by Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, on the USSR state budget for 1981, and fulfilment of the USSR state budget for 1979. Comrade Brezhnev made a long speech at the plenum.

Speaking in the debates were Comrades Ashimov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; (Shavin), a brigade leader of instrument fitters and electrical assembly workers at the Voronezh radio-parts factory; Medunov, first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy Kray CPSU Committee; Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizian Communist Party Central Committee; Filatov, first secretary of the Novosibirsk Obkom; Fedorov, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Romanov, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; and Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee adopted resolutions corresponding to the issues discussed, which will be published in the press.

The Central Committee plenum transferred Comrade Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from candidate member to member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The Central Committee plenum elected Comrade Kiselev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, to candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

After this the CPSU Central Committee plenum ended.

Brezhnev Address

LD211222 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 21 Oct 80

["Leonid Brezhnev's speech at plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev addressed today the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee. He said:

"Comrades, we are to discuss today the draft plan and the draft budget for 1981, the year of the 26th congress of the party and the first year of a new, eleventh, five-year plan. Therefore we have to approach the problems discussed from broad party positions.

"The initial base of the draft plan is, naturally, the results of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The past years bore out the correctness of the economic strategy that was worked out at the 24th and 25th congresses of the party. The economic and defence potential of our country has increased considerably.

A new, big step has been made in the development of the entire national economy, in solving big and important social tasks. In short, the present five-year plan will hold a worthy place in the record of heroic deeds of the Soviet people who are confidently marching toward communism.

"As you know, the party has put the rise of the living standards of the people in the centre of its practical work in the sphere of economics. 329 billion roubles more than under the Ninth Five-Year Plan were allocated during the five years from the national income for purposes of enhancing public welfare. The real incomes of workers, employees and collective farmers have increased.

"Payments and benefits from public consumption funds increased by 134 billion roubles. This broadened the economic basis for the realization of the constitutional rights of the Soviet people to free education, medical services, rest, and material security in old age.

"Primary attention is given to housing construction where 1.5 billion roubles more were invested than planned. During the five-year period the population will receive about half a billion square metres of housing. Already now about 80 percent of city residents have self-contained flats.

"These achievements stem from general economic growth, from a steady, all-round buildup of the country's production capacities. Industrial output is to increase by 717 billion roubles, in terms of money, over the previous five-year period while agricultural production will be up by 50 billion roubles. During the same period the country's national income is to increase by 397 billion roubles.

"635 billion roubles have been invested in the national economy. Over a thousand and two hundred big industrial enterprises were commissioned, including ones of extremely great importance for the national economy and meeting the highest requirements. The working people of West Siberia have remarkable achievements to their credit; they increased oil production more than two-fold and the output of natural gas almost 4.5-fold during the five-year plan period.

"A major step forward has been made in the development of agriculture. The average annual grain harvest surpassed 200 million tons for the first time in the current five-year plan period. I would like to commend especially Kazakhstan which for the fourth time over the five-year period sold to the state over one billion poods of grain, overfulfilling the five-year plan. Great successes were achieved by the working people of the Krasnodar territory, of the Orenburg and Kustanay regions, who delivered to the state each one billion and more poods of grain over the five-year period. The cotton producing republics fulfilled the five-year plan for cotton output.

"Heroes emerge during every five-year plan period. This one is no exception. We shall soon be summing up its final results, and the best workers will, surely, be decorated with high awards of the motherland. But already today the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee has every ground to express words of thankfulness, of cordial gratitude to all the advanced collectives, to all the working people of city and village who have done so much for the flourishing of our motherland.

"Certainly, not all things went smoothly in the development of the national economy. We had and have to overcome considerable difficulties. Many of them are connected with the fact that only the years 1976 and 1978 out of the five years can be regarded as relatively good years for agriculture. The other three years were not easy.

Certain difficulties were caused by the fact that many old deposits of minerals, including major deposits, have been depleted and the main centres of the mining industry are now situated in the east and the north.

"In addition to the objective reasons containing the rates of growth, there are shortcomings in the work. It should be frankly admitted that the mechanism of management and planning, the methods of management and the discipline in carrying out assignments have not yet been brought to the level meeting contemporary requirements. This hampered the attainment of efficiency, the switching of the national economy to the road of intensive development. And this was also one of the main reasons for failing to fulfill the plans in a number of aspects, for shortcomings and bottlenecks in the national economy.

"At the same time I would like to note that our country has ushered in the 80s having a powerful economic, scientific and technological potential, and highly skilled cadres. We are confident about future.

"As seen from the reports by Nikolay Baybakov and Vasiliy Garbuzov, the plan and budget for 1981 ensure further growth of the economy of the entire country and of every union republic. Large funds are allocated for the development of fuel and energy complex, agriculture, machine-building, transport. Measures are outlined for the concentration of resources in capital construction. The rates of growth of the industries manufacturing consumer goods have been increased. New social measures have been envisaged.

"Naturally, these documents reflected the problems and bottlenecks which we have in the national economy. The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee noted specifically that it will take great efforts to carry out a number of assignments and pointed to the lack of balance in the plan for certain types of material and technical resources and for cargo transportation. Therefore it is necessary to support the assignments of the plans by efficient organisational work, by good discipline and tight control.

"Appraising the plan and budget as a whole it should be said that they are in keeping with our general economic policy. They pursue the party's course toward further raising the living standards of the people, developing material production and enhancing its efficiency, toward ensuring the defence capacity of our state, and strengthening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. In short, a sound basis is being laid for the development of the national economy.

"All this enabled the Political Bureau to approve in the main the draft plan and the draft budget for 1981 and to submit them to the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee for consideration.

"Now I should like to dwell on certain, more general, questions which have a direct bearing both on economic activities in the next year and on the development of the economy in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period. It seems all the more appropriate to raise them since the preparation of the basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in 1981-1985 and for a period through 1990 entered a most responsible stage.

"I should like to start talk about these questions not with metal or the transport, and not even with fuel and energy--despite their tremendous importance--but with questions on whose solution the living conditions of Soviet people most directly depend. I think that this a real party approach when the welfare of the people is made a matter of primary concern. And from the economic point of view, too, the surest way to go is from the final goal to what should ensure its achievement.

"Improvement of food supply comes first among the questions on which the living standards of the Soviet people depend.

"In following the line of the March (1965) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, we laid the groundwork for such a modern agriculture which we want to, can and must have in order to satisfy fully the requirements of the people. A great amount of work has been done. Much more products of land farming and animal husbandry are now produced in the country. Per capita consumption level is growing. Yet we still encounter difficulties in supplying the cities and industrial centres with such foodstuffs as milk and meat.

"Therefore it is important to continue to allocate big capital investments and material resources for agriculture. At the same time we should be more exacting in our demands that the allocated funds, mineral fertilizers and machinery should be used on collective and state farms rationally and efficiently, and give a maximum return.

"Thousands of collective and state farms in our country are raising good crops and achieving high productivity of livestock breeding every year. But there is a lot of economies, even whole regions, where capital investments are being increased, while the output is actually not growing over a number of years. The central committees of the communist parties, the councils of ministers of union republics, departments of the CPSU Central Committee must deeply analyse the reasons for such a situation and take measures to overcome the lagging behind.

"It is necessary to introduce persistently the advanced experience, to improve the organization of labour and production in collective and state farms. It is particularly important to enhance the responsibility of cadres, to develop initiative in work, keeping from petty supervision and excessive reliance on administration in dealing with managers and specialists of collective and state farms.

"The effective use of the possibilities of agriculture is connected most directly with the solution of social problems of the rural areas. A lot has been done in this respect but much more remains to be done. In many districts there is a shortage of well-appointed housing and every-day and cultural amenities, of good roads. This creates difficulties in developing stable working collectives and thus leads to large losses. The problems of reconstruction in the rural areas must be tackled vigorously and thoroughly. It is necessary to find for this the needed resources on the scope of the whole country and also in the republics, territories and regions, in every collective and state farm.

"Comrades, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a decision to prepare the food programme. What is meant is a program whose aim is to combine the questions of the development of agriculture and the branches of industry servicing it, procurement, storing, transportation and processing of agricultural produce, matters of the development of the food industry and trade in food products.

"As it was already noted, this agroindustrial, food complex must be planned, financed and managed as a single whole, ensuring high final results. The food program must be drawn up in such a way that it should become an organic component of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

"Raising the prosperity of the people requires also serious changes in the production of consumer goods, the changes that would have bearing on both quantity and quality, on the assortment of consumer goods. This is important also for the development of the economy, for increasing the incentives for work, for consolidating money circulation. In a word, it will not be an overstatement to say that the rapid development of the branches of Group 'B' is the task of paramount economic and political importance.

"A lot has already been achieved in this sphere. In the current five-year plan period alone, the output of the branches of Group 'B' will increase by 40 billion roubles. But many goods are still of poor quality. The supply of some or other products that are much in demand is quite often erratic. This is caused above all, by the shortcomings in the work of the light industry.

"To all appearances, the situation in Group 'B' cannot be corrected by individual halfway decisions. It is necessary to develop the production of consumer goods on the basis of a well thought-out, long-term programme capable of pooling the efforts of all branches on which this depends. Local party, soviet and economic organs should show more concern for increasing the production of goods and services for the population. It is necessary to improve the system of planning and financing these branches by putting them in a position of rigid dependence on trade, on the consumer.

"I should also like to appeal to executives in a number of branches of heavy and defense industries. It was thanks to their efforts that the output of many recreational and household goods, including TV sets, refrigerators, and washing machines, has considerably increased. But these growth rates must not be allowed to slow down in the next five year period. We are confident that the leading executives in these industries will continue to regard the production of mass consumption goods as a matter of great importance to the state and the party.

Housing construction is a great social and economic problem, Leonid Brezhnev went on. It has been found necessary to maintain its present scale for all the subsequent years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan while simultaneously improving the quality of housing construction.

"Housing construction should be tied in more closely with the solution of production problems. The rates of development of new regions of Siberia and the Far East, the development of the Non-Black Soil Zone, the introduction of more shifts at the existing enterprises are determined in many ways by the presence of well-appointed housing. Some time ago the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee served a strict warning to ministers who allowed a serious lag between housing construction and the construction of industrial facilities.

"Housing construction should be in the focus of attention of the soviets of people's deputies and should be strictly controlled by the regional and city committees of the party. I think the plenum will agree that this work should be regarded as a direct assignment from the Central Committee of the party.

"Unflagging attention should also be given to such social questions as improvement of working conditions, health services, education and culture.

"Concrete measures must be envisaged for all these aspects under the new five-year plan. This, comrades, directly stems from the economic strategy which we worked out at the latest party congresses. A strategy providing for a deeper turn by the economy to the solution of varied tasks relating to enhancement of public welfare.

"An attentive, considerate attitude to man should permeate the entire style of work of party, local government, and economic bodies and, certainly, the trade unions. Such an attitude should become a characteristic feature of the work of every leading official, big and small. There cannot be and must not be any place for bureaucratism, callousness and arrogance under our Soviet way of life. I think that all these questions deserve to be given special attention at party election meetings and conferences.

"Comrades, it is, certainly, clear to us all that it is impossible to raise the prosperity of the people without enhancing the efficiency of the economy, without the intensification of entire social production. And the main guidelines must ensure a substantial advance along this road in the next five-year plan period.

"The efficiency of the economy is linked inseparably with the speeding up of the scientific and technological progress. I shall touch upon only one matter here. The link between science and production, the effect of progressive ideas on the production are practically achieved through machinery and technology. Hence, the incomparable role of machine-building in the development of the national economy, in raising the labour productivity.

"In a number of aspects our machine-builders reached the standards meeting the best world achievements. But it cannot be overlooked that in some branches of machine-building the situation is far from satisfactory. There are complaints about shortages and inadequate quality of many types of products of transport, road and building machinery, of machinery and equipment for the oil and gas industries, and, particularly, for the light and food industries.

"Agricultural machinery building, the branch that has now assumed special significance, continues lagging behind. Most serious unfavourable criticism is caused by both the technological level and quality of many types of machinery manufactured." Leonid Brezhnev gave further a number of examples and criticised the work of the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery Building.

"In the new five-year plan period it is simply necessary," Leonid Brezhnev stressed, "to create and begin the production of such a row-crop tractor and such a grain harvesting combine which by their properties should meet the highest contemporary standards. This would enable us to take a large step forward in enhancing the effectivity of agriculture.

"Attaching great significance to agricultural machinery building the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee took the measures to consolidate the guidance of the branch. A department of agricultural machinery building has been set up at the Central Committee."

"It is necessary, comrades, to pay special attention to the development of machine-building in the new five-year plan. We shall, actually, be faced ever more acutely with the tasks of renewing the basic production assets and technological reequipment of different spheres of the national economy.

"To this we should orient our strongest scientific collectives. I have in mind besides the Academy of Sciences scientists and designers working in the defence branches. I believe that their contribution to the development of the economy of the country can be wider and more varied. The Council of Ministers jointly with specialists should be instructed to determine precisely what scientific and design collectives of the defence industry could assist some or other types of civil machine-building, could give assistance in the development of highly effective and high-quality types of machinery, in drawing up concrete programs and assignments.

"The next question. There is hardly any need to say how much the efficiency of the national economy depends on the steady supply of fuel and energy."

Leonid Brezhnev then spoke of certain current tasks confronting the branches of the fuel industry and transport. In tackling questions connected with the forthcoming winter period, he went on, we should give now, when we are preparing the five year plan, a serious thought to the future. We are to develop further our atomic power engineering. Unflagging attention should be given to work on such promising types of energy as thermonuclear energy.

The rapid growth of natural gas production is assuming special importance. Our gas resources are enormous, especially in West Siberia. These resources make easier a solution of the fuel energy problem and help speed up the development of chemistry and a number of other branches. Increased gas deliveries could help supply more fully the needs of the countries of the socialist community.

Proceeding from these considerations it was suggested drawing up a large-scale programme for an intensive development of the oil and gas industry in West Siberia. The Political Bureau supported this proposal. The task of the State Planning Committee is to make such a programme an important element of the eleventh and also, twelfth five year plans.

At the same time our plans should provide for an extensive economy of fuel and energy. I have in view both economy that will be achieved by resolutely combatting mismanagement and extravagance and economy associated with a purposeful technical policy and investment policy.

Of the great national economic problems I should also mention chemistry. Very big changes have taken place in this field. Nevertheless chemistry lags behind the requirements of the national economy. It is necessary to enhance its role in the development of agriculture and Group "B" branches, in eliminating shortages of metals and in speeding up technological progress. Plans should provide for a considerable increase in the output of plastics, synthetic fibres, dyes and household chemical products.

Special attention, Leonid Brezhnev went on, should be given, to overcoming intrabranch disproportions in the chemical industry. He pointed to the need for increasing the output of raw materials in order to use more fully capacities for the production of fertilizers and increase fertilizer deliveries to agriculture. Of great importance is also the question of increasing the output of pesticides.

A series of measures should be planned in basic directions for overcoming chemistry's lag, Leonid Brezhnev went on. He emphasized that there should be a series of measures, and resolute one at that. There can be no effective economy today without a modern large-scale chemical industry, he said.

"There are some other directions in the economic activity which merit most serious attention. They include, undoubtedly, capital construction, metallurgy, transport, external economic relations. Since many of the tasks we are facing now have already been mentioned more than once at the plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, I shall not touch upon them today. What is needed is to find the reliable ways of solving these tasks in the new five-year plan starting with the plan for 1981.

"I shall touch upon only two aspects of the vast and topical theme of management.

"One of them is planning. It is necessary to use widely the method of purpose-oriented programs. Every such program must be a substantiated plan of measures relying on thorough calculations, and aimed at the ultimate result, at complete solution of some or other problem. It is important that the program should outline the stages and priority of the tasks solved. And, certainly, it is necessary to have the system of management of the program establishing precisely personal responsibility for each section of the work and giving the necessary rights. Without all this the program is not a program, but just a sum of good wishes.

"The other question is correct correlation between centralism and the democratic principle. The USSR Constitution emphasizes justly that the country's economy is the sole national economic complex. It functions on the basis of an intricate system of ties between branches and territorial-production ties and, naturally, it is only the centre that can manage effectively this complex as a single whole, can oppose narrow departmental approach and parochial tendencies. On the other hand, it is necessary to develop in every way the initiative from localities, of working collectives and managers for normal functioning of the economy. Most of current issues should be decided precisely at the places where they can be decided quickly, without undue delay and consultation. The USSR Council of Ministers is preparing proposals for perfecting the organisational structure of management. It is necessary to conclude this work before the congress so that obsolete structures should not be brought into the new five-year plan.

"Appropriate resolutions have already been adopted on many other matters of management. Among them is an important resolution on perfecting the economic mechanism. They are now to be consistently and resolutely implemented. And, certainly, there is a number of questions on which action can and must be taken without expecting special resolutions.

"Comrades, I would like to say in conclusion: We have vast work ahead. The transition of the economy to the road of intensive development must be concluded in the eighties. The labour productivity and quality of labour must be sharply raised. The increase of the level of economic activity, developing efficiency, responsibility and initiative in the cadres remain the necessary conditions for successes in production.

"The draft of the CPSU Central Committee 'The Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period up to 1990' will soon be published for nationwide discussion. This important party document will be a subject of intensive discussion at regional and territorial conferences, congresses of the communist parties of the union republics, of all party organisations. It is necessary to hold discussion in a purposeful way so that it should promote the development of the entire economic activity.

"The socialist emulation for the successful conclusion of the tenth five-year period and marking duly the 26th congress of the party is now widening all over the country. Production collectives in the industry and agriculture, in construction and transport assume commitments to improve the quality, tighten the regime of economy, strengthen labour discipline and set a good beginning to the eleventh five-year period.

"The election campaign in party organisations is underway now. This is always an important period in the life of the party. But its significance is particularly great now that the congress is drawing nearer.

All aspects of the activity of party organizations are discussed at meetings and conferences in a businesslike manner, acutely and self-critically, shortcomings and drawbacks are analysed, all the positive is suported. Critical remarks and suggestions of communists are of great value. Party committees that immediately take concrete measures on their basis are acting rightly. This is good, this enhances the efficiency of meetings, the effectivity of criticism.

"Reports by party committees to the communists are, in effect, reports to the working people, to the entire people. Publicity and information of the masses on the party's activities are an immutable law for us. Hence, it follows that mass information media--the press radio and television--should systematically report on the progress of the party election campaign and to reveal deeper its content. I should like to point out in this connection that mass information media and propaganda organs have improved their work and they raise a number of acute questions on which serious party decisions are taken. This can only be welcomed. At the same time one must see that there is still a great deal to be done to carry out fully the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and political-educational work.

"Comrades, the party is marching toward its congress in close unity with the people and with a clearcut action programme for home and foreign policy. Let me express confidence that the communists and all the Soviet people will approve of this programme and will carry it out persistently. Therin lies a guarantee of the successful accomplishment of our current tasks, a guarantee of our further advance along the road of communist construction."

Speech Endorsement

LD211736 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS--The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which was held here today, basically approved a draft state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR and a draft state budget of the USSR for 1981. The USSR Council of Ministers was recommended to submit the drafts to the next session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The CPSU Central Committee resolved to fully and wholly endorse the theses and conclusions of the speech made at the plenary meeting by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, and to make them the basis of the activities of all party, soviet, and economic bodies, and trade union and Young Communist League organizations, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1981 plan and for fuller use of intensive economic development factors in the interests of raising the welfare of the Soviet people.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU CC expressed firm confidence that the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and all working people of the country would meet the 26th congress of their Leninist party with new achievements in work and would apply their efforts, knowledge and experience to successfully fulfill the plan of 1981, the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period.

Gorbachev Background

LD212016 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS--Mikhail Gorbachev, born in 1931, is CPSU member since 1952. He is graduate of tne Moscow State University and the Agricultural Institute in Stavropolye (northern Caucasus). Mikhail Gorbachev started his working career in 1946 as assistant combine operator. Since 1955 he has been engaged in Komsomol and party activities, since 1963--chief of the Department of the Territory Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Stavropol City Committee of the party, second secretary of the territory committee of the CPSU. Since 1970--first secretary of the Stavropol Territory Committee of the CPSU. In 1978 he was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in 1979--alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee. He is deputy of a number of the USSR supreme soviets.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD, SPEAKERS NOTED

LD211730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] In the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the latest session of the country's Supreme Soviet Presidium was held.

The members of the Presidium greeted with deep satisfaction the results of today's plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech at the plenum by Comrade Brezhnev. The speech contains a comprehensive analysis of some of the most important questions of the country's economic and social development, proposes tasks requiring the maximum concentration of efforts by the party and people, and provides an impressive panorama of the nationwide vigorous activities to mark the 26th CPSU Congress with major accomplishments.

The session expressed confidence that the soviets of people's deputies will be steadily guided by the Central Committee's decisions and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions and will make their worthy contributions to the fulfillment of the planned program for development of the national economy and of plans for housing construction, to the achievement of a major advance in the sphere of the production of food and industrial goods, and to an improvement in services provided for the population.

The Presidium examined questions connected with the holding of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation. Proposals on the agenda and the order of work of the session of the supreme organ of the country's state authority were discussed and approved. A speech on this question was given at the session by Comrade Kuznetsov.

The session of the Presidium also examined other questions of state life.

Taking part in the discussion of questions concerning the agenda were members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Comrades Grishin, Kunayev, Romanov and Shcherbitskiy; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Rashidov; Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yasnov, Vatchenko, Polyakov, Usmankhodzhayev, Khalilov, Kholov and Sarkisov; chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Smirnov; and Procurator General of the USSR Rudenko.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS 22 OCTOBER

LD220914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation opened an hour ago in the Great Kremlin Palace. The deputies and guests greeted with stormy and prolonged applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

The deputies approved the agenda of the session and then went on to consider the first item.

Deputy Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, was given the floor for a report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1980 [as heard] and progress in the fulfillment of the plan for the current year.

DEATH OF CPSU'S MEMBER GEORGIY TITOV ANNOUNCED

LD211122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with profound sorrow the death on 19 October of Georgiy Alekseyevich Titov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, winner of a State Prize and first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. He was 71 and had suffered a lengthy and serious illness.

The obituary, signed by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, says that Georgiy Alekseyevich Titov made a great contribution to the development of industry and the strengthening of the country's defense capacity and to improving the elaboration of state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR. He was distinguished by a lofty sense of responsibility for the matters entrusted to him, a sense of party principle, modesty and an attentive and tactful attitude to people. The bright memory of Georgiy Alekseyevich Titov, a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will live for ever in our hearts.

COMMENTARY HIGHLIGHTS IMPORTANCE OF AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

TA2109?0 Baku in Azerbaijani to Near and Middle East 1330 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Station correspondent's talk: "Azerbaijani Is a Widely Spoken Language"]

[Text] The Azerbaijani language--which is currently spoken by more than 15 million people in the Soviet Union, Iran, Iraq and other countries--can now be learned independently outside the classroom. The book, "The Azerbaijani Language", published by the Azerbaijani Academy of Sciences will help all those who want to learn the language. In the view of Prof Memedaga Shiraliyev, the director of the [word indistinct] Institute of the National Academy of Sciences, the publication of such a book is an important event in the cultural life of our republic.

In a statement to our correspondent, Professor Shiraliyev said: What led to the publication of this book was the growing interest among peoples of various nations both in the Soviet Union and abroad to learn the contemporary Azerbaijani language.

Over the past decade various Azerbaijani books have been published in Iran, England and the United States. The professor also noted that the [words indistinct] regard the Azerbaijani language highly, and that, like French in Europe, the Azerbaijani language is essential in Asia.

In the 60 years since the victory of the Soviet revolution, the Azerbaijan Socialist Republic's national language has developed successfully. Members of a number of scientific research institutes are engaged in studies related to the teaching and the development of the Azerbaijani language. The mother tongue teachers are trained at the national university and in a number of pedagogic institutes. Millions of books are printed in the Azerbaijani language for elementary and high schools and as [word indistinct] and literary works.

Memedaga Shiraliyev himself has recently published a booklet entitled the dialects and styles of the Azerbaijani language, which is regarded by the experts as an important contribution to Soviet culture. This work by the 70-year-old academician of the National Academy of Sciences is the result of his 20 years of research. As a result of his services to the development of philology and to the preparation of cultural cadres, this distinguished academic was awarded the title Order of People's Friendship. From his youth he has devoted himself to the proper teaching of our language's various dialects.

Memedaga Shiraliyev has drawn the attention of scholars and experts, and, as a result of the booklet he wrote to become a candidate academician, he was granted the doctorate of philology. Now this famous personality is not only the head of the academy's (?special) institute, he is also the editor of the SOVIET TURKOLOGY [SOVYET TURKOLOJIYASI] magazine. The works of Professor Shiraliyev, who is also the chairman of the Society of Friendship with Turkey, have been published in many countries of the world.

You have heard our correspondent's talks entitled the Azerbaijani language is a widely spoken language.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 19 NOV

LD181022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed to convene the Second Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation on 19 November 1980 in Moscow.

IVANOV APPOINTED KAZAKH MINISTER OF POWER

AU211025 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium by its decree today appointed Boris Petrovich Ivanov as Kazakh minister of power and electrification.

The Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Timofey Ivanovich Baturov of the duties of Kazakh minister of power and electrification in connection with his retirement on pension.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON KAPITONOV, KISELEV ACTIVITIES

Tour of Factories, Farms

LD220935 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 1

[BELTA report: "Comrade I.V. Kapitonov's Stay in Belorussia"]

[Text] I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Minsk on 15 October. At the airport he was met by V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; secretaries of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee bureau.

Comrade I.V. Kapitonov familiarized himself with progress in fulfilling plans for this year and targets for the 10th 5-Year Plan in the republic's industry, construction and agriculture, with party organizations' work in developing socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, and with the state of cultural and consumer services for the population.

I.V. Kapitonov; T.Ya. Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, visited the Minsk tractor plant which for many years in succession has come out a winner in all-union socialist competition and was the first plant in the sector to transfer to new forms of planning and economic incentives. This enterprise collective has produced about 8,000 tractors above-plan since the start of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Talks with workers and specialists covered questions of further improving work efficiency and quality under the conditions of large-scale modern production, of increasing the return on investment and of making thrifty use of raw material, supplies, fuel and energy resources. The attention of the plant's economic leaders and party and trade union organizations was drawn to the need for further improvement of the workers' working and daily living conditions and enhanced control over the fulfillment of corresponding measures under the collective contract.

During a visit to the Gastello Kolkhoz, Minskiy Rayon, well known in the republic for its stable good harvests and other production and economic indicators, great interest was displayed in the leading experience in organizing production and agricultural work in bad weather. Talks with communists and nonparty workers touched on questions of housing and cultural project construction in the countryside and the creation of the necessary conditions to keep young people in agricultural production.

Comrade I.V. Kapitonov familiarized himself with the progress of reports and elections in the republican party organization, and the organization of work with comments and proposals voiced by communists at party meetings and conferences.

The visitors looked round the museum of the First Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress and the Belorussian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements. Comrades I.V. Kapitonov and T.Ya. Kiselev laid flowers on P.M. Mahserov's grave and expressed their condolences to the deceased's family.

Minsk Tour

LD220925 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 1

[BELTA report: "Comrade I.V. Kapitonov's Stay in Minsk"]

[Text] On 17 October, while in the capital of Belorussia, I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, familiarized himself with the progress of reports and elections in the republican party organization and with the organization of work with the comments and proposals voiced by communists at party meetings and conferences. He also visited the Khatyn memorial complex, where he laid a wreath at the eternal flame, visited the Kurgan Slavy monument and familiarized himself with exhibits at the Belorussian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War.

On the same day I.V. Kapitonov left for Moscow.

TALLINN PAPER ANNOUNCES PROCEEDINGS AGAINST YOUNG RIOTERS

LD211317 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 4

[ETA report: "At the Republic Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] In connection with the gross violations of public order committed recently in Tallinn city by groups of juveniles, which caused legitimate indignation and annoyance to working people, the Estonian prosecutors' office has instituted criminal proceedings against the firebrands and instigators who inspired these disturbances and against malicious hooligans. A thorough investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the case is in progress, after which the guilty parties will be brought to book as prescribed by the law.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS MEETING ON FOOD INDUSTRY

LD180705 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The further development of production, raising the quality of output and strengthening the raw materials base: Such are the tasks of the food industry enterprises. How these tasks are being solved was discussed today at a festive meeting, devoted to the vocational day of the workers in this sector in Moscow.

In the presidium were: Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Mochalin, head of the Light and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee; production leaders, socialist competition winners and representatives of the capital's public.

A report was delivered by Lein, minister of the USSR food industry.

FOOD MINISTER COMMENTS ON PRODUCTION EXPANSION

LD180701 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct, TASS--Over the years of the Soviet five-year plan periods, the food industry has turned into a developed branch of the country's economy. It can timely and without losses process all agricultural produce, a TASS correspondent was told by Voldemar Lein, minister of the food industry. He gave this interview in connection with the day of workers of this industry, which is to be marked next Sunday.

Our industry, the minister said, has today 6,200 production organisations and enterprises, 52 research, projecting and design organisations as well as state farms. Over four million specialists are employed in them.

Over the current five-year plan period (1976-1980), nearly 2,000 canneries, sugar refineries, dairies, meat packing plants and other enterprises have been built, expanded and reconstructed. Many of them are located in the speedily developing areas of Siberia, north and the Far East. Over the same time, 2,900 mechanized and automated lines and plants have been installed at mills and factories. This has enabled a fuller and most comprehensive use of the raw materials and a considerable improvement in the conditions of work of the personnel.

We are working, the minister said, for a further broadening of the assortment, improving the taste and nutritious qualities of the products. Over the years of the five-year plan period, the production of 650 new types of articles of food has been started. Special attention has been devoted to the production of high-calory produce for children--from infants in arms to school-age children.

Having a solid material and technical base, skilled personnel, the food industry supplies the population with sufficient quantities of bread, sugar, milk, vegetable oil, macaroni foods and other produce, the minister said. At the same time, he pointed out, the demand of population for some kinds of food is not yet fully met in some areas of the country.

At present, Voldemar Lein said in conclusion, it is the peak of the season for the workers in the industry that the harvesting of sugar beet, vegetables, grapes, oil-bearing and other crops is being completed. Supplies of cattle and poultry are considerably increasing. The task now consists in ensuring uninterrupted processing of the whole agricultural produce during the time before the end of the year. This will make it possible to meet even fuller the demands of the population for all kinds of food stuffs.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS ON OCTOBER HARVEST PROGRESS

Harvest Figure Breakdown

LD201559 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Oct 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "A Shock Rhythm for the Fall Work!"]

[Excerpts] The latest field report has arrived from the USSR Central Statistical Administration. By 6 October, 115 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested in the country. This is 93 percent of the crops sown. Some 112.5 million hectares or 98 percent of the reaped crops had been threshed.

As can be seen from these figures, the harvest is nearing its end. The workers of Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy krays, Orenburgskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts and the Bashkirskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya and Kalmytskaya ASSR's are leading the competition in the RSFSR, where over 92 percent of grain crops have been harvested. The harvesting is being carried out in an organized way here and the plans for the sale of grain to the state are being successfully fulfilled. At the same time, in the North-West, Central, Volga-Vyatka and East Siberian economic regions, a considerable part of the crops has not yet been harvested and grain deliveries to the reception points are slow. Work must be accelerated on the threshing floors and grain routes of Siberia and the Urals. By 5 October, the planned overall amount of purchases was 71 percent fulfilled in Novosibirskaya Oblast, 68 percent in Kurganskaya Oblast, 61 percent in Omskaya Oblast, 51 percent in Altayskih Kray and 50 percent fulfilled in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. Farmers in Siberia and the Urals could well follow some people's example, such as that of the farms of Novosibirskaya Oblast's Moskovskiy, Cherepanovskiy and Iskitimskiy rayons, Orenburgskaya Oblast's Adamovskiy and Svetlinskiy rayons and the Bashkirskaya ASSR's Aurgazinskiy and Ilishevskiy rayons which, after completing the harvest, have successfully fulfilled the grain procurement plans.

The competition for Kazakhstan's billion poods of grain is broadening. Having coped with the harvesting, the republic's farmers are intensifying work on the threshing floors and grain routes. Some 6,500 cleaning lines and all elevators are working day and night. Over half a million tons of grain arrive at the state granaries every 24 hours. High quality grain is leaving the farms of Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts. Having fulfilled the annual and 5-yearly plans for grain sales, many kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rayons are dispatching that grain toward their stepped-up pledges.

Farms in all oblasts, krays and republics are called on to make their contribution to replenishing the country's grain resources. It is important to harvest every hectare of crops fully and to store them reliably. Threshing of millet and buckwheat has still not been completed everywhere and the amount of grain from these crops reaching the state granaries is inadequate. However, in every zone there are farms which are getting steady harvests of hulled crops. One such farm is Pavlodar's Zarya Sovkhoz, which has exceeded its buckwheat sale target by almost 100 percent this year.

There is still a considerable amount of work to be done in the rice harvest. To date, 435,000 hectares or 66 percent of this crop has been harvested. Over 100,000 hectares of white grain have been harvested in south Kazakhstan. Some 62 percent of the rice area has been harvested in Krasnodarskiy Kray, 58 percent has been harvested in Rostovskaya Oblast and 79 percent in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. The rice growers of Krymskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts have not built up the required pace in harvesting and threshing.

The teams and links cultivating row crops have had to overcome many difficulties this year. The final stage of the work--the harvesting--is now being launched. [paragraph continues]

Some 681,000 hectares of ripe corn cobs have been gathered--this is less than last year. The somewhat later ripening of the corn is causing certain farm managers to wish, unjustifiably, for the harvesting areas allocated for grain to be reduced. This cannot be permitted. Under existing conditions the harvesting period must be reduced to the minimum and machinery and drying units used to full capacity. The same must be said of both the sunflower and oilseed harvests, which must be gathered without wastage, well dried and delivered for processing.

The harvest work is in full swing on the beet plantations. Some 1.5 million hectares or 40 percent of roots have been lifted. It is important for the work to be carried out at a uniform speed, to prevent an accumulation of raw sugar in the fields and to maintain a regular supply for refining. In the Ukraine, the majority of leaders are working according to the team contract method and are using truck trailers widely.

Fodder Procurement Report

LD201601 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 1

[M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "More Succulent Fodder for Livestock Units"]

[Excerpt] Farms in many republics, krays and oblasts are expanding succulent fodder procurements. In Belorussia, for example, stocks of fodder root crops, fodder meals and forage potatoes rose last year to 4,145,000 tons compared with an average of 2,339,000 tons in 1971-1975. Procurements in Moldavia during this period increased 2.6 times. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Leningradskaya, Bryanskaya, Moskovskaya, Lipetskaya, Kemerovskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts and the Karelskaya ASSR are laying in considerably more of this fodder than before. At the same time, there are farms which make most unsatisfactory use of this important source for replenishing forage stocks. In Kirgizia procurements of high-value fodders fell by exactly 50 percent over the same period. Farmers in the Buryatskaya ASSR used to lay in more than 20,000 tons of these succulent fodders. Last year, however, they procured only 1,500 tons.

At the moment fodder root crops are being procured everywhere, and in a number of regions melons are being procured too. But so far only 7,792,000 tons have been laid in--only 13 percent of the plan. More have been procured than last year in Georgia, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia. As for the RSFSR, farmers are ahead of last year's indicators in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Kemerovskaya, Omskaya, Tomskaya, Irkutskaya and a number of other oblasts and in the Komi, Karelskaya, Mariyskaya and Mordovskaya ASSR's. At the same time, in Smolenskaya Oblast the fodder root crop procurement plan has been fulfilled by only...0.4 percent. Fodder root crops are labor-intensive, of course, and growing and particularly harvesting them is not easy. But the labor and material outlay is fully compensated by the increase in stockraising productivity. And farm leaders and specialists must take all the requisite measures to accumulate plenty of high-value succulent fodder.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to procure other types of forage. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported, 54.3 million tons of hay (70 percent of the plan) had been procured by 6 October. Some 67.7 million tons of cured hay (97 percent) have been laid in along with 78.5 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder (68 percent); 170.5 million tons of ready silage (65 percent) have been obtained. Some 6,757,000 tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder (89 percent) have been produced, including 5.67 million tons of grass meal. Following the grain harvest straw has been stacked on or removed from 91.5 million hectares (81 percent of the total threshed area). All these indicators are higher than last year's. The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid in more than 30.4 million tons of home-produced grain forage from this year's harvest.

The hay procurement target has been overfulfilled by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia and farms in the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Lithuania have overfulfilled the target for laying down cured hay. Farmers in Kazakhstan, Latvia and Estonia are closest to completing the silage procurement plan. Fodder procurement continues.

Grain Harvest

LD210829 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yu. Savin: "Field and Livestock Unit Masters' Festival"]

[Excerpts] A meeting was held in Moscow yesterday celebrating All-Union Agricultural Workers Day. It was attended by well-known field and livestock unit masters, kolkhoz and sovkhoz production organizers, procurement organization and State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture workers, veterans of the kolkhoz movement from all the union republics and representatives of the Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast public.

The presidium comprised M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; chief of CPSU Central Committee sections; USSR and RSFSR ministers; ministry and department executives and leading production workers.

V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, delivered the report.

It is as a result of the material and technical potential created in agriculture, the day-by-day organizational and mass political work of party organizations, soviet and agricultural organs, the increased expertise and selfless labor of the farmers and the tremendous help from the whole people that a comparatively good [sravnitelne neplokhoy] harvest of grain and other crops has been obtained in the country as a whole this year, a year in which weather conditions have been very difficult.

As is known, harvesting has proved exceptionally difficult. In a number of rayons and oblasts the harvest has literally had to be saved by mobilizing all forces and resources. Of decisive significance here has been the highly productive use of harvesting and transport complexes and detachments, which were set up everywhere following the example of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers, the creative use of leading workers' experience and the skillful movement of equipment and transport facilities from place to place.

The harvest has been carried out successfully in Stavropolskiy Kray and the Kuban, in Orenburgskaya Oblast and Bashkiria, in Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya, Volvogradskaya, Belgorodskaya, Kurganskaya and Omskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in these and other parts of the RSFSR have fulfilled their grain procurement pledges and are continuing to deliver grain to the state.

The Kazakhstan agricultural workers have made truly heroic efforts in the struggle for a big harvest. On three occasions during the 5-year plan they have provided the country with more than 1 billion poods of grain. Having pledged this year to sell to the state a full 1 billion poods of high-quality grain the Kazakhstan farmers are sticking to their pledge.

In the Ukraine the best results in terms of gross grain harvests sales to the state have been achieved by grain growers in Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Kharkovskaya and a number of other oblasts in the republic. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Estonia and all the country's republics and oblasts are making their contribution to replenishing state grain stocks.

Stockraising workers have had to overcome serious difficulties this year. The last wintering period was extremely difficult. But the livestock unit workers managed to maintain the number of breeding animals. As of 1 October, kolkhozes and sovkhozes had more cattle and poultry than at the same time last year. Many farms, rayons, oblasts and republics have achieved an increase in animal productivity and increased production of livestock raising products, for which they have deservedly been awarded honorary diplomas of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. Stockraising workers in Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya, Voronezhskaya, Odesskaya, Kiyevskaya and Minskaya oblasts are working persistently and assiduously in this sphere. Farms in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Estonia are fulfilling their targets for meat and milk production and procurements. More coarse and succulent fodder has been procured than last year for the forthcoming wintering period. The number of animals available and their pedigree status create favorable conditions for further increasing production and sale to the state of all types of livestock raising products.

PROCUREMENT MINISTER WRITES ON LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS

LD201349 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 October in the Morning Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "12 October Is All-Union Agricultural Workers Day" a 2,000-word article by G. Zolotukhin, USSR minister of procurement, entitled "Labor Worthy of High Respect." The article describes the achievements of Soviet agricultural workers in making procurements of agricultural produce in the current year and in the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and includes the following passage: "During the 10th 5-Year Plan there has been a 5-percent increase in the cattle population on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, including a 7-percent increase for cows, and the number of hogs has increased 29 percent. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual level of production and procurement of meat, milk, eggs and wool has increased in comparison with the previous 5-year period. However, the growth achieved still does not fully satisfy the Soviet people's growing requirements for these most valuable foodstuffs. Further boosting stockraising still remains one of the rural workers' chief tasks."

RSFSR GRAIN HARVEST REACHES 93.4 PERCENT ON 13 OCT

LD201551 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 16 October 1980 publishes on the front page a 600-word "Field Work Diary" by I. Nivin describing harvesting progress in the RSFSR. The "Diary" includes the following passage:

"According to the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration data, as of 13 October the progress of fieldwork was characterized by the following figures:

"Some 70.2 million hectares of grain crops have been harvested, which is 93.4 percent of the area sown.

"Some 92.1 percent of grain and pulse crops (not counting corn) have been threshed.

"Some 180 million hectares have been sown to winter crops.

"Some 49.8 million hectares of arable land have been prepared for next year's spring sowing."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SYMPOSIUM ON NATIONALITIES OPENS

LD220841 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Oct 80 PP 1,2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Soviet Experience Studied"]

[Text] All all-union symposium on the problems "the solution of the nationalities question in the USSR and its significance for the Asian and African developing countries" began work 8 October in Yerevan. It is organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Africa's Problems, the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute, the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. Taking part in the symposium are highly eminent academics from Moscow, Leningrad and a number of union republics, and also delegations from the African National Congress (South Africa), the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization and the Zambian Solidarity Committee for Peace Throughout the World. The scientific symposium is devoted to Soviet Armenia's 60th anniversary.

V. A. Ambartsumyan, presient of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, opened the symposium with an introductory speech. It is common knowledge that the nationalities issue is one of the most complex and intractable issues of social life, he said. Its correct solution requires the existence of particular political and socioeconomic conditions capable of creating real opportunities and guarantees for eliminating national oppression and establishing equality among nations. Conditions of that precise kind arose in our country after Great October and the founding of the world's first socialist state. Thanks to the CPSU's consistent Leninist nationalities policy, former czarist Russia, which V. I. Lenin called "the peoples' prison," was transformed into a free and equitable alliance of peoples. For the first time in human history, not only juridical but also actual equality was established among our peoples. Without this it would have been impossible to surmount the economic and cultural backwardness and achieve the rapid blossoming of all our country's peoples.

It gives us special pleasure that your meeting is being held in Soviet Armenia's capital, V. A. Ambartsumyan said: The Armenian people have traveled a very difficult path in their historical development. Numerous invasions by foreign conquerors made their life insupportable in their native land. Soviet power opened up new horizons. We are going to celebrate the 60th anniversary of this historic event in November of this year. Thanks to this happy event and to the fraternal friendship among all our multinational motherland's peoples, a national renaissance of the Armenian people took place and Soviet Armenia has become a highly developed USSR republic. Soviet Armenia's achievements in the spheres of the economy, sciences and culture are a graphic example of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

The resolution of the nationalities question in our country, V. A. Ambartsumyan said in conclusion, was and is of worldwide historic importance. It is well known that many Asian and African developing countries are multinational states that have inherited from the recent colonial past, along with economic and cultural backwardness, an unsolved and extremely tangled nationalities question. The apartheid policy still pursued by the South African racists and the oppression and disregard of national minorities' rights in particular Asian and African countries lend a keenness to the nationalities question on those two continents. Clearly, it is impossible to consolidate and stabilize the domestic situation unless this question is resolved on the basis of the principles of equality.

A report on "the significance for developing countries of Soviet experience of resolving the nationalities question" was delivered by Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof An. A. Gromyko, chairman of the Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Africa's Problems and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute.

The task facing scientists today is to exchange experience of improving national relations in our country and to determine what in this experience is applicable to developing countries, taking into account the acuteness of the nationalities question in many of them, he said.

Great October ushered in a new era in mankind's history--the era of the social and national liberation of the peoples. The resolution of the nationalities question--one of the most painful and dramatic in the history of human society, as L. I. Brezhnev noted in his report at the ceremony devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--occupied a special place among October's achievements. "The strength of the peoples' cohesion and mutual assistance," L. I. Brezhnev went on to say, "gave an unprecedented fillip to the development of all the republic. Enmity and mistrust in relations among nations gave way to friendship and mutual respect. Internationalism was firmly asserted where a mentality of national egoism had been implanted over the centuries."

As is well-known, the formation of the world socialist system, the collapse of colonialism and the national liberation movement's great successes have undermined world imperialism's positions, the speaker continued. However, in its struggle against the forces of socialism and the liberation revolutions in Asian, African and Latin American countries, imperialism is not only using force of arms but is also trying to weaken the world anti-imperialist front by putting some peoples against others, inflaming racial and national enmity and inspiring separatist tendencies and sentiments.

Vivid examples of the struggle against imperialism and for national and social liberation are the struggles of the working people of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Palestinian Arab people and the peoples of southern Africa and El Salvador.

Because of a number of historical and socioeconomic factors the nationalities question is manifesting itself in many Asian and African developing countries, and the fact that the question is unresolved is having a considerable influence on states' domestic political stability and further development.

The successful resolution of the nationalities question in the USSR evokes considerable interest throughout the world, including in African and Asian countries.

Marxism-Leninism regards the nationalities question not as something separate and self-sufficient but as part of the general issue of the development of society and revolution. Creatively developing Marxism under new historical conditions, V. I. Lenin elaborated the Marxist party's theory, program and policy on the nationalities question and also the theory, strategy and tactics of the national liberation movement. Lenin's teaching on the nationalities and colonial question equipped all progressive mankind with a clear revolutionary program of struggle for the elimination of national oppression and colonial slavery and for social and national liberation. The CPSU's Leninist theory and practical experience--the building of the world's first developed socialist society and the wonderful successes of the Leninist nationalities policy, which embodied mankind's dream of friendship and fraternity--are an inspiring example and source of optimism for all who are struggling for freedom and social progress.

A report on "the victory of the October Revolution and the resolution of the nationalities question in the USSR" was delivered at the symposium by Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof M. K. Kulichenko, scientific staffer of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Academician of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences G. B. Garibdzhanyan delivered a report on the resolution of the nationalities question in Soviet Armenia.

Taking part in the symposium were K. L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; L. P. Manaseryan and Ya. I. Khachikyan, chiefs of Armenian CP Central Committee departments; and M. M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The symposium will last 3 days.